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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 226. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CZAR'S SISTER BRIDE OF A GERMAN PRINCE.

Princess Olga of Russia

An important event of last week in Europe was the marriage of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovas, youngest sister of the Czar, to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. There was some opposition at first to the union, which is a love match, but Nicholas II. is so fond of his sister that he gave in after a little persuasion. Princess Olga has inherited the simple manners of her father, Alexander III., and is the favorite of the imperial family.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1901.

Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds, mostly easterly. Sun rises at 5:06. Sets at 7:03.

LOCAL:—

Board of Assessors added $20,850,000 to the valuation placed on the four elevated roads and the Union Loop, ignoring precedents set by former boards. Lawsuits threatened by the railroads.

Seventy-five pounds of smokeless powder said to be stored on the third floor of Montgomery Ward's building contrary to law. Firemen threaten to shun building in case of fire.

Chief Colleran of the detective department will be asked to return from his vacation to attend the hearing in the expense account scandal. Charges of stuffing accounts to be aired.

Dr. J. H. Smyser, secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners, arrested charged with issuing forged reports for the State board.

Street service of Mormon missionaries at Chicago avenue and Wells street ended in a riot, in which several were hurt.

Dr. Woodworth, ex-President of the Lincoln Park board, declared park improvements of any value must be permanent.

Pay day at Fort Sheridan again the occasion of gambling and drinking by the soldiers. Thirty-six missing.

Thoros Vlahos committed suicide by jumping from State street bridge in presence of hundred spectators.

C. H. Payson, President of the State Board of Claims, to offer his resignation today to Governor Yates.

Policeman Walsh, who shot his revolver in Victoria Hotel, will probably be fined ten days' pay.

Constable Greenberg sued for $10,000 damages for an illegal levy on property of Carl Johnson.

Collections to be taken at St. Johanne's German Lutheran Church for Boer widows and orphans.

Neighbors of Gad's Hill settlement object to the small park at Robey and Twenty-second streets.

Attendance at Chicago University, according to annual catalogue, was 3,722 last year.

American Bridge company, with offices in the Monadnock Building, robbed of $700.

Eleven more warrants for bookmakers at Harlem sworn out by John M. Clark.

Four women beat a masher at Illinois and State streets and caused his arrest.

D. F. Sherman filed petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,115,337.

DOMESTIC:—

Masked men held up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train at Caney, I. T., looted express and mail cars and robbed the passengers.

Station agent and telegraph operator at Otho, Ia., made insane by mistake in giving train orders which caused a collision.

British Consul at New Orleans denied charge that he reviled American people as charged by newspaper.

Robber arrested at Niagara Falls, Ont., braved death by attempting flight across girders of cantilever bridge.

Governor of Mississippi planning to wage war on lynchers.

Lot in new town of Lawton sold for $140 a front foot.

FOREIGN:—

Empress Frederick buried in the mausoleum at Potsdam Park at the side of her husband. Kaiser and King Edward attend services.

General Uribe-Uribe reported killed in battle at San Cristobal on July 27 while helping Venezuela troops repel invaders from Colombia.

F. W. Holls, United States member of The Hague Arbitration Court, declared stories of European hostility to America exaggerated.

British South African Compensation committee is to require American claimants to prove their claims by oral testimony.

Low dividends earned by British railroads worrying the stockholders. Bad showing held to presage business depression.

Bolt of lightning struck coffin during funeral at Hanston, Kas., and revived an apparently dead child.

Four delegates, representing 100,000 British workmen, left London for America to study labor unions.

Philippine friars issued circular asking Catholics to unite against the American government.

Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan, coming to America for his health.

Population of France, according to new census, is 38,641,333.

French cruiser Suchet arrived at Colon from Martinique.

Baron Nordenskjold, the explorer, died at Stockholm.

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LABOR:—

Assistant Secretary Tighe of the Amalgamated association came to Chicago from Pittsburg to induce the South Chicago steel workers to reconsider the action in refusing to strike.

Allis-Chalmers company charged by the strikers with importing machinists under false pretenses. Forty or fifty more machinists expected to arrive today.

Each side in the steel strike confident of victory. Total of idle now 62,000. Another mill abandoned.

NEW YORK:—

Captain Diamond of the police department indicted charged with protecting disreputable places from raids. Former Chief Devery ordered to return from vacation and submit to an examination.

Customer of stock broker acquitted of larceny in withdrawing $5,400 from a bank after giving a check for the amount.

Professor Pupin's house at Yonkers broken open and ransacked to discover secrets of his ocean telephone invention.

Duel may be fought at Morristown, N. J., as result of quarrel about two young women.

Congressman Conry of Boston severely cut in fight at the entrance of the Gilsey House.

Mrs. Blakely Hall granted a divorce.

WASHINGTON:—

Philippine commission planing an armed constabulary force of 10,000 in the islands. Force is now partly organized.

Schley court of inquiry will open on Sept. 12. Admiral Sampson has not yet been summoned to attend.

Nearly 150 enlisted men in the navy passed examinations for appointment as warrant machinists.

Government accused by George Wadsworth of Mellwood, Neb., of depriving him of his wife.

War department accumulating a valuable set of photographs of scenes in Philippines.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Commercial National Bank to increase its capital stock $1,000,000.

Railroad reports for July showed remarkable gain in business.

SPORTING:—

American league: Chicago 14, Cleveland 1; Cleveland 4, Chicago 0; Baltimore 5, Washington 1; Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.

Invader won the third race in the Canada Cup series, Cadillac being disqualified for fouling at the start.

National league: Boston 3, New York 0; Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 2; Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 4.

Racing mast of Shamrock II. placed in position.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BROWHEAD	Westernland	
GLASGOW	Mongolian	
NEW YORK	F. der Grosse	K. M. Theresa.
NEW YORK	Anchoria	Celtic.
PLYMOUTH		Patricia
QUEENSTN	Ultonia	

TAX "L" ROADS ON $20,850,000 BASIS.

Assessors Vote to List All Visible Personalty of the Three Lines and Loop.

PRECEDENTS SET ASIDE.

Action Goes to Reviewers and Some Members of This Board Want It Vetoed.

CALL FIRST REPORT FINAL

Attorney Judah Argues in Vain for Following Old Plan, Saying Costly Suit Will Be Alternative.

REALTY BOOKS TO COUNTY CLERK

The Board of Assessors yesterday afternoon added $20,850,000 to the personal property tax lists by spreading this valuation on the four elevated roads and the Union Loop. This action is based on the decision of the Assessors that they hold the power to assess elevated roads just as they assess street railways.

All precedents are upset by this step. Last year the Assessors spread a total of $700,000 on the tax books as "cash" held by the various elevated companies. Every other bit of property, real of personal, held by these corporations was taxed by the State Board of Equalization, the four roads and the loop submitting a total schedule of $568,509 as the full valuation of these holdings. As a result of the Assessor's course only franchises of the companies are left to be assessed by the State Board this year. Officials of the corporations contend, however, that the State Board will levy a second assessment on the personalty already covered by the local Assessors. If this is done suits will be instituted on the ground of double assessment, and thus the companies may be able to knock out the heavy increase.

"L" Valuations in Detail.

The valuations spread by the Assessors cover all personalty of the companies—rolling stock, stations, steel in the elevated structures, privileges for advertising, locations for newsstands, etc. The total is divided as follows:

Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company	$ 6,750,000
Northwestern Elevated railroad company	5,100,000
South Side Elevated railroad company	4,000,000
Lake Street Elevated railroad company	3,000,000
Union Elevated railroad company	2,000,000
Total	$20,850,000

The valuation assessed against each road is divided according to the property lying within the various townships traversed by the lines, as follows:

METROPOLITAN.	
Town of South Chicago	$ 200,000
Town of West Chicago	6,500,000
Town of Jefferson	50,000
Total	$6,750,000
NORTHWESTERN.	
Town of North Chicago	$2,500,000
Town of Lake View	2,500,000
Town of South Chicago	100,000
Total	$5,100,000
SOUTH SIDE.	
Town of South Chicago	$2,000,000
Town of Hyde Park	2,000,000
Total	$4,000,000
LAKE STREET.	
Town of West Chicago	$2,750,000
Town of South Chicago	100,000
Town of Cicero	150,000
Total	$3,000,000

The total tax which will be produced on this valuation, at the expected rate of 6.2 per cent, will aggregate $258,540. Of this sum $208,500 will be available for the schools, the city, the county, and other local tax users. This means a net gain of $106,500 when compared with the returns last year.

Noble B. Judah Argues in Vain.

All the morning Noble B. Judah, attorney for the South Side Elevated road, sought to convince the Assessors that this property could be assessed only by the State board. President Leslie Carter bowed assent to his arguments.

"It will mean a lawsuit and tedious litigation," said Attorney Judah. "The equalizers will go ahead and assess this same property again. There will be a fight in the courts, and inthe end we will pay on the valuations fixed by the State board."

"There is a spirit abroad in this town," declared Mr. Judah, "that has disgusted capital with the condition of affairs. We have the city insisting that our franchise is not good. Meantime it is collecting from us the dues under our contract. Such an attitude is averse to common sense."

The Assessors a few hours later, however, voted unanimously to tax the roads. They then began on the real estate returns made by these corporations, but decided to pass the problem on to the Board of Review. A supplementary return will be filed with the latter body today setting out the additional personalty assessments.

Reviewers May Veto Assessment.

President West and other members of the reviewing board are not inclined to discuss the problem until it reaches them.

"The Assessors have closed their work," said one member, "and any 'supplementary report' filed with us will be merely in the nature of an advisory communication. We can accept the suggestion or reject it. Will we reject these assessments? Wait until the matter is formally before us."

County Attorney Sims gave the reviewers an informal opinion during the day that they hold the right to tax the franchises of local corporations. President West and members of the board are not inclined to agree wholly with this finding.

During the day the reviewers heard scores of complaints on real estate valuations in the West and South Towns. Noble B. Judah asked a reduction on his home at 2701 Prairie avenue, which had been valued at $37,880 by the Assessors. A reduction of $8,000 will be allowed.

Revision of South Town realty, including that within the union elevated loop, will continue today, and the hearing of realty complaints will be completed by tomorrow night.

The first consignment of tax books from the Board of Review was received in the morning by County Clerk Knopf. Last year the first books got to Mr. Knopf on Sept. 5.

SAYS DR. SMYSER FORGED.

CONSUL WORMAN HAS DENTAL BOARD SECRETARY ARRESTED.

Charge Is Issuing Diplomas with Bogus Signature of President Joselyn, Also Sending Out Doctored Reports of Commission's Proceedings—Judge Kavanagh Accepts Bail in $3,000 and Will Sit as Examining Magistrate—Prisoner Denies the Accusation.

Dr. Jacob H. Smyser, secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners, was arrested last evening on two State warrants issued by Judge Kavanagh, charging him with forgery, and with issuing forged reports for the State board.

The arrest was made at the instance of James H. Worman, United States Consul at Munich, Bavaria, and brought to a climax his charges against the State board, which caused Governor Yates to demand the resignation of the members of that body. After the arrest Mr. Worman declared with emphasis that it was but the first step in what would be one of the "hottest sensations of several years in Chicago."

Immediately after being arrested Dr. Smyser was taken by Detective Frank Tyrrell to the Leland Hotel, where Judge Kavanagh was waiting. With Judge Kavanagh were Consul Worman, his counsel, John J. Knickerbocker, and Dr. John N. Crouse, President of the Dental Protective association. Dr. Smyser was accompanied by his counsel, W. S. McEwen, who became his surety in bonds of $3,000, $1,500 on each charge. Hearing on the case will be had on Friday afternoon, when Judge Kavanagh will sit as examining magistrate.

Consul Worman Sees Deneen.

In pursuance of his crusade against the alleged dental "diploma mill" business in this city, Consul Worman called yesterday on State's Attorney Deneen and was by him referred to Assistant State's Attorney Frank W. Blair, who has charge of the drawing of indictments. Mr. Worman carried a bulky mass of written testimony. Among the papers were copies of certificates or licenses to practice issued by the State Board of Dental Examiners, signed by President W. B. Joselyn. With these was a statement from President Joselyn to the effect that he never before had seen these certificates and that the signatures attached to them were forgeries.

Reports Also Falsified.

In the bundle of papers also were copies of the annual reports of the State board containing record of the regular issuance of certificates. These reports also, according to the President's statements, were falsified after being submitted to and adopted by the board. Mr. Worman charged corruption in the issuing. On this evidence and more of the same sort the State was asked to act at once. Attorney Blair agreed to do so and filled out two State warrants for Dr. Smyser, charging him with forging the signature of Dr. Joselyn to the certificates and with issuing the false report as that of the board.

Judge Kavanagh was found as he was leaving court and quickly signed the warrants. They were then given to Detective Tyrrell, who went to Irving Park and found Dr. Smyser at his residence.

Explanation by Dr. Smyser.

At the time when Attorney Blair was making out the warrants for the Secretary of the board that official was giving out a statement of the case in which he charged that the call for the resignations of the board members was made merely on political account.

"The Board of Examiners holds several meetings a year," said he, "and issues licenses to those who prove they are capable to practice dentistry. Diplomas from well-known colleges often exempt applicants from examination, but as far as I know no 'fake' diplomas ever have been presented to the board. I resigned two weeks ago and do not consider the agitation over 'fake' certificates had anything to do with my withdrawal."

No other arrest was made yesterday in connection with the alleged frauds, and, according to the statement made by Dr. Crouse, none will be at present, though evidence is ready against other persons.

FUGITIVE BRAVES DEATH IN FLIGHT ACROSS NIAGARA.

Young Prisoner Escapes and Leaps from Girder to Girder of Big Bridge in a Desperate Race for Freedom.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Frank Kinney, 25 years old, was arrested in Niagara Falls, Ont., this afternon charged with robbing a ticket office of the Niagara Falls Park and River railway. As the officer was taking him to police headquarters he broke away and made a wild flight for liberty. He ran to the cantilever bridge and dashed out upon its deck. Down over the side he climbed, dropping, leaping, from strut to girder, until he had reached one of the lower cords. Out upon this he made his way, half running, half leaping, far above the rushing river, 150 feet below. The feat he was performing was perilous in the extreme, but in some way or other Kinney managed to keep hold of the iron until he reached the legs of the pier on the American side. By this time the officers had rushed across the deck and headed him off. Observing this Kinney lowered himself down on the inside of one of the tower legs two-thirds of the way to the bottom. Superintendent J. C. Rothery of the Park road went over the side of the bridge and squirrel-like made his way to Kinney. After a short talk Kinney came to the top with him and was taken in charge by an officer of this city. He was remanded until morning.

FLAGLER DIVORCES HIS WIFE.

Standard Oil Magnate Gets Decree on Grounds of Insanity Under Law He Had Passed.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Henry M. Flagler today obtained a divorce from his insane wife. The case was heard by Judge Minor S. Jones of the Circuit Court, sitting in Chambers.

The Standard Oil magnate was represented by the former Supreme Court Judge George P. Raney, who is accredited with engineering through the Florida Legislature the bill in the interest of Mr. Flagler, by the provisions of which insanity of four years' standing is made sufficient grounds for divorce.

Former Governor Fleming, who had been appointed guardian for Mrs. Flagler ad litem, represented the defendant as a matter of form. There was practically no defense, and the decree was handed down at once.

HINRICHSEN CRITICALLY ILL.

Former Congressman from Sixteenth Illinois District in Dangerous Condition.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—William H. Hinrichson, former Secretary of State of Illinois and former Congressman from the Sixteenth District, is lying critically ill at his home in Jacksonville.

CANNED POWDER SCARES MUSHAM.

Fire Chief Says He Would Not Allow His Men to Enter Montgomery Ward Building.

FEARS THE GREAT TOWER

Declares if the Smokeless Stuff Should Ignite the New Structure Would Be Wrecked.

NO PERIL, SAYS THE FIRM.

Because of a controversy dealing with the explosive properties of smokeless powder the new Montgomery Ward Building has been put on Fire Chief Musham's list of structures that the department would not dare to try to save.

The big building—with its tower, mounting higher than any piece of masonry in the city—also soon may be without insurance, as the risk men, alarmed by the stand Chief Musham has taken, are said to be talking of canceling their policies.

The powder—from fifty to seventy-five pounds of it—is stored on the third floor, directly under the tower. The City Building department has demanded that the explosive be removed, but the company contends that the storing of smokeless powder in this way does not constitute a violation of law.

Fears Tower Might Topple.

According to Chief Musham, the powder is in sufficient quantity to topple over the huge tower, and even the building, if fire should reach it and it should explode.

Nothing will be done by the Building department until Mayor Harrison returns from his vacation, except to request Mr. Ward to remove the powder. Commissioner Kiolbassa said that he would not attempt to force the removal of the explosive until he could lay the matter before Mr. Harrison.

The storing of black powder within a building is plainly prohibited by the city ordinances, which require the construction of an iron vault outside the building for this purpose. The black powder which is handled by the company is stored in this manner. The smokeless powder, however, is stored in one-pound cans in a room on the third floor.

The company declares that there is no danger of explosion, and has offered a practical demonstration that the smokeless powder would not explode like black powder. A train of the grains was laid over a sheet of iron and a match was touched to it. Instead of igniting with a flash, it burned slowly and without explosion. The firemen, however, insisted that if ignited while packed in cans an explosion would result.

Makes Demand for Removal.

Marshal Campion carried his report to Chief Musham and forwarded it to the Building department. Inspector Barry was sent to the building to make an examination and he concurred in the report of the Fire Inspectors. Commissioner Kiolbassa then made his request for the removal of the powder.

Both Musham and Campion expressed themselves forcibly.

"Until that powder is removed there will be no firemen enter the building in case of fire," said the Chief. "It is too dangerous. An explosion might scatter the tower all over the block. I do not intend to risk the lives of my men in that fashion."

CASH MISSING FROM VAULT AND POLICE SEEK JANITOR.

$700 Disappears from Strong Box in the Monadnock Building and an Employe Cannot Be Found.

Seven hundred dollars disappeared from the vault in the offices of the American Bridge company, 1324 Monadnock Building, between Saturday night and Monday morning. Clark, the janitor, is missing, and the police believe that he committed the robbery and left town.

Clark was seen in the building by one of the employés on Sunday afternoon. Last week the man told one of the elevator men that he was going to Buffalo to start a hotel. When asked where he was going to get money enough to start in business Clark is said to have replied that he would get money before he left Chicago.

"I have a woman friend living in Robey street," Clark is reported to have said, "and I am going to take her to Buffalo with me."

GARROTE AND ROB BY DAY ON A BUSY STREET CORNER.

Two Holdup Men Attack a Pedestrian at Jefferson and Madison, but Are Later Arrested and Identified.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a busy neighborhood on the West Side, with pedestrians passing in all directions, J. B. Mackey, 3225 Prairie avenue, was garroted and robbed. It was at the corner of Jefferson and Madison that the robbery occurred, and the victim of the assault affirms that while one of them pinioned him by the throat against the wall the other tore open his pockets. Then the man escaped after securing $1.80 and some trinkets. Fifteen minutes later Mr. Mackey reported the matter to the Desplaines street police, and half an hour after Thomas Joyce and James Ryan had been identified as the robbers by Mackey, the property had been recovered, and the prisoners booked at the Desplaines Street Police Station on charges of robbery and disorderly conduct. They deny the charge.

GIVES A MILLION TO HIS MEN.

Princely Donation to Employes of the Rio Grande Road by General W. J. Palmer.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—One thousand shares of stock, amounting to more than $1,000,000, was distributed by General William J. Palmer among the old employés of the Rio Grande Western when the road was sold about six months ago. The men were pledged to secrecy, and the facts have just come out. Colonel D. C. Dodge, the Vice President, and George Cramer, traffic manager, each got $100,000, with smaller amounts down to section foremen.

WOMEN SMASH A MASHER.

FOUR OF THEM BEAT A MAN AND THEN ARREST HIM.

Beno Gabriel Makes an Unfortunate Mistake and Creates Work for a Surgeon When He Attempts to Flirt with Mrs. Vera Frazer—Matron and Three Friends Ply Their Parasols with Such a Will That the Offender Begs for Mercy.

Beno Gabriel tried to flirt with Mrs. Vera Frazee at State and Illinois streets last evening. The beating he received will mar his beauty for weeks to come.

Three women friends were with Mrs. Frazee, and the four attacked Gabriel with their parasols, beat him till he begged for mercy, then marched him to the East Chicago Avenue Station. There Sergeant Finn took pity on the battered man and had his wounds dressed.

For some time Gabriel, Mrs. Frazee declares, has been loitering around the neighborhood in the early evening. Frequently, too, she says, he has cast languishing glances at her and other women as they passed. Mrs. Frazee was indignant, but bided her time.

Her time came last evening. With a neighbor, also a young married woman, she was walking north in State street. Behind them were two more women friends. All were armed with parasols.

Invites Beating; Gets It.

According to the four Gabriel as he passed made goo goo eyes at Mrs. Frazee and murmured a few soft phrases under his breath. Then the trouble began.

"Whack!" went Mrs. Frazee's parasol across the man's face, and "Whack!" went her companion's parasol on his head.

Gabriel made a dash to get away, but the two women in the rear cut off his retreat in that way, and before he could turn he was surrounded by the four angry women, who made a whir of flying parasols around his head.

Then two of the women dropped their parasols and went for their helpless victim with their fists. Gabriel soon begged for mercy, and his captors decided to turn him over to the police. Gabriel was willing, almost eager. The police could not be worse than his present captors.

Why Gabriel Moved On.

Once Gabriel faltered in his pace and the women prodded him with umbrella points and struck him from behind. Before the station was reached the man was so thoroughly frightened that he could scarcely stand. The women were relentless, however, and forced him to continue on a brisk walk.

Over in the station Gabriel breathed a sigh of relief. He was booked for disorderly conduct, although his appearance indicated that it had been some one else who was disorderly.

"The man got no more than he deserved," said Mrs. Frazee. "He was a nuisance and the parasol cure was what he needed. There are others here on the North Side who may be giver, treatment if they don't watch out."

Masher Must Pay His Fine.

The way of the "street masher" is hard. Friends of Joseph Perita, 1037 West Adams street, who have been seeking to have remitted the maximum fine of $100, imposed by Justice Chott, have struck a snag. Acting Mayor Walker is entirely in favor of letting the fine stand, and ex-Alderman Francis, whose wife was annoyed by Perita's attentions, thinks imprisonment for life, with hard labor, would be too light a punishment.

MOTHER FINDS CHILD AFTER FIVE DAYS' HUNT.

Mrs. Frank Upman, Wife of Victoria Hotel Manager, Loses Daughter and Locates Her with Divorced Husband.

After searching the city for five days and leaving word with the police requesting aid in the quest for her 15-year-old daughter, Gertrude, Mrs. Frank Upman, former wife of the manager of the Victoria Hotel, found the girl yesterday at the home of her first husband, Thomas McKean, 2036 Carroll avenue.

Mrs. Upman was divorced from Mr. McKean twelve years ago and a little later married Mr. Upman. Last spring Mr. Upman filed papers for a divorce on the grounds of desertion, and since that time the couple have been living apart.

Gertrude has remained with her mother all along, and, according to friends, was much attached to her. Last Thursday morning a former servant of Mrs. Upman called at her apartment, 4005 Calumet avenue, and asked to take the child to South Chicago with her, promising to return in the afternoon. She did not return.

COMEDY OF ERRORS OVER BABY.

Stranger Holds It at Mother's Request and Is Arrested as Kidnaper.

A failure on the part of John Kelley to pacify a baby, of which he had become guardian, ended in trouble last night, the closing incident of which was the arrest of the mother of the child. It developed that Kelley, instead of being a kidnaper, as Policeman Doherty supposed, was simply following the request of Mrs. Mabel McGrath, the mother of the child.

Mrs. McGrath lives with her parents at 5532 Loomis street, and has been in litigation with her husband. Kelley, a stranger to Mrs. McGrath, says that in response to her entreaties he took the child while she gave chase to a man, who she afterward explained was her husband.

The cries of the child during the chase attracted a crowd and led to the arrest of Kelley. A little later Mrs. McGrath appeared at the station out of breath. She failed to catch her husband, and, returning to Fifty-fifth street and Ashland avenue, failed to find the man and her baby. At the station she began to belabor Kelley for not waiting till her return, and the police placed her under arrest temporarily.

NOAKS ELOPES TO CHICAGO.

Kentuckian Comes North with Daughter of Judge Wilder of Whitley County.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Robert Noaks, late of Corbin, Whitley County, Ky., who was arrested as an accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel, and who turned State's evidence, has eloped to Chicago, it is believed, with Miss Lizzie Wilder, daughter of Judge Wilder of Whitley County, Ky. Miss Wilder fled from home yesterday, and was joined here by Noaks. Noaks had telegraphed to have a clergyman meet them and they had planned to go on to Canada.

Noaks fled from Kentucky after the trial of Caleb Powers, fearing his life would not be safe. Disguised as a tramp, he returned to Lexington, and there communicated with Miss Wilder by telephone, and an elopement was arranged. Noaks' wife only a few weeks ago obtained a divorce.

A search of all the Chicago hotels last night disclosed no trace of the couple.

COMES TO COAX STEEL MEN OUT.

Assistant Secretary Tighe of Amalgamated Association Sent Here by President.

WORKERS' MINDS MADE UP

They Say There Is Little Chance of Reconsidering Their Emphatic Refusal to Strike.

MAY VOTE MORE MONEY.

Failing Some Concession at Meeting Called for Tonight Expulsion of South Chicago Lodges Likely.

BOTH SIDES IN EAST CONFIDENT.

Without notification to the officers or members of the Amalgamated association in South Chicago, Michael F. Tighe, assistant secretary of the national body, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and immediately set out for the scene of the meeting of last Sunday, which has stirred the national officers of the union.

Secretary Tighe comes clothed with all the powers and prerogatives of President Theodore Shaffer, whose deputy he is, and his first official act was to call together the leading members of the dissenting unions and order a special joint meeting of the two lodges of the association, which will be held in the Calumet Theater Building tonight at 7 o'clock.

The purpose of the meeting has not been announced, but Secretary Tighe does not deny that direct messages from Mr. Shaffer to the lodges will be read, and that an attempt will be made to have the vote of last Sunday reconsidered. The decisive majority by which the appeal of President Shaffer to the members was defeated does not deter Mr. Tighe, who declares that the former fealty of the men has been considered, and that a proper presentation of the situation to the men probably will result in a complete reversal of the vote.

Expulsion a Possibility.

Although the Secretary denies that the question of financial aid would be considered, it is understood that, failing a substantial increase in the present strike benefit fund, the lodges may suffer expulsion from the national body.

"I am here as the personal representative of President Shaffer," said Mr. Tighe. "President Shaffer feels that the situation has not been presented to the South Chicago workers in the proper light. For that reason I have consulted with Vice President Davis and Deputy Fair and they will issue a call for a special meeting tomorrow evening, where I will endeavor to present the subject from the standpoint of the Eastern workers.

"The failure to bring the men out is not charged by us to Mr. Davis, who is considered one of our most efficient leaders. The result was a great surprise to President Shaffer, and I have been sent on to investigate the situation and to have a 'heart to heart' talk with the men. What may result in case the men adhere to their present position I am not authorized to say, but knowing the former loyalty of the South Chicago men I am not considering it.

"The question of an increase in the present strike benefit fund probably will not enter into the discussion. I am entirely satisfied with conditions here as reported to me today.

"There has been little change in the last twenty-four hours in the Eastern trouble and neither leaders nor men are discouraged, and I hope to send good tidings from the West soon."

Against Any Reconsideration.

While the visit of Mr. Tighe aroused considerable interest among the residents and the steel workers, the sentiment generally was that his journey was useless save perhaps to secure an increase in the amount contributed to the Eastern strikers. Many asserted that they would not attend the meeting tonight. But two shifts of the men will be able to attend, 160 of them working from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. each day. Mr. Tighe will visit Joliet and Milwaukee after the meeting of tonight. Should the attendance prove unsatisfactory it is probable that a special meeting in South Chicago will be called for next Sunday.

Davis Means to Resign.

Vice President Davis announced during the day that immediately following the settlement of the trouble in his district he will tender his resignation as a national officer to President Shaffer, with the request that it be accepted at once. "Several months ago I attempted to resign, but remained at the request of President Shaffer," he said. "This time I am determined to quit."

Mr. Davis asserted that the action had long been contemplated and had not been hastened by the recent labor troubles.

A report was circulated during the day that Mr. Tighe had been sent to investigate rumors that Vice President Davis had not acted in a manner satisfactory to President Shaffer, and that one purpose of the visit of Mr. Tighe was to supplant him with an officer of more radical union spirit.

CLAIM GAINS IN THE BIG STRIKE.

Both Men and Officials of Combine Promise Important Moves in the Near Future.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Each side in the steel strike claims gains today, but little of importance developed to change the situation. It is estimated that 16,000 men are out as a result of the general strike order, making, with those first to quit, a total of 62,000 now idle.

Mysterious talk of moves in preparation that will result in great advantage is heard on both sides, but both union men and mill managers refuse to give details of their plans of campaign.

The strikers are considering plans for breaking the decision of the men at Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View to stand with the steel companies, but what they plan to do has not been made clear. They are charging some of the Western men with both dishonesty and disloyalty, and there is a general desire

among members of the Amalgamated association here for some form of inquiry.

The destruction of another plant has been ordered by the steel corporation as a result of the refusal of the men to operate it. This time it is the Chartiers plant at Carnegie that is to be dismantled. It is owned by the American Sheet Steel company, and the orders to tear it down went out this afternoon. It will be removed to Leechburg in the Kiskiminetas Valley.

The strikers were called together yesterday by Superintendent John Henry and preliminary notice of the company's plan served on them. Eighty strikers responded, and Mr. Henry told them that the fires would be lighted and all preparations made for a start today. He said that at 2 o'clock the whistle would be blown and if the men failed to respond the fires would never be relighted. The program as outlined was carried out, but when the whistle sounded the men did not respond. The fires were at once drawn and the order to dismantle and remove the mills was given. The officials of the company said that the plant would be down and moved within two weeks.

Arrangements are being made by the American Steel Hoop company to abandon its plant at Warren, O., and to remove it to Youngstown. A site for the mill has been selected.

Strikers Accused of Threatening.

The officials say that the loss of ten men at the lower union mill can be directly traced to the threats of the strikers, who intercept the men on the way to and from work. The same complaint is made as to Bellaire, Wheeling, and McKeesport. They say that the strikers at Riverside went to Bellaire and literally bluffed the remaining men into going out. They also claim that the same tactics gained the strikers the steel workers in the National Tube plant at Benwood and also forced out hundreds of loyal employes at McKeesport.

The officials declare they have given up hope of getting protection from the local authorities at McKeesport and Wheeling, but have given no indication that they intend to ask for State aid in either Pennsylvania or West Virginia.

The strike leaders, on the other hand, insist that they are proceeding entirely within their rights and the law, and that any recruits won by them have been obtained by means entirely fair.

McKeesport Mayor Explains.

Mayor R. J. Black of McKeesport tonight gave out the following statement in reply to the numerous criticisms of his course in not dispersing the crowds of strikers at different times during the strike:

"As far as the Tube company is concerned, it has taken and appropriated to its own use a street of this city, to which it has no legal right whatever, and this is the same street on which it was complained that the strikers had congregated. If I allow a private corporation to take up and appropriate to its own use a street, how can I consistently refuse a private citizen the right to do and act upon it? I do not consider talking to non-union workmen disorderly in any sense, and the men have a perfect right to attempt all kinds of arguments as long as they do not resort to positive physical coercion."

Few Changes in Situation.

The general situation tonight can be summarized briefly as follows:

Ten men, five of them skilled, quit at the lower union mill of the Carnegie company in Pittsburg and joined the strikers. Their defection represented the first break in the Carnegie forces of more than 15,000 men. The strikers were jubilant over the incident, but the company officers claim to have filled their places at once and say there will be no more desertions at any of the plants.

The Bellaire plant, at which the men struck on Sunday, was closed down finally today, working short handed until yesterday afternoon. When another start will be made is problematical. The several hundred boys employed at the National tube works at McKeesport, who went out during the night and day, by their action materially aided the effort of the strikers to tie the plant up. The works are going ahead short handed, but the ranks of the workers are thinning and the supply of material is limited.

Fireman and Shippers Are Out.

The fifteen locomotive firemen employed at the National Tube company's plant at McKeesport have struck. Three-fourths of the shippers struck tonight and the remainder worked in constant fear of attack from the strikers.

The strikers made gains at Wheeling and the steel officials admitted today that Bellwood would be closed down. Clark's mill here is moving along full handed. Lindsey & McCutcheon's is operating with a small crew, and the managers are planning to open the Painters' plant and increase the force at Lindsey & McCutcheon's.

A break in the ranks of the men who struck was reported, but the strike managers deny that one will come. Another break is reported as possible at Newcastle, but there are as yet no positive indications of it.

MONNETT AFTER BIG COMBINE.

Attorney for Anti-Trust League Files List of Questions for the Steel Corporation.

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Former Attorney General Monnett, as attorney for the Anti-Trust league, today filed with the Secretary of State a list of interrogatories concerning the status of the constituent companies of the United States Steel corporation doing business in Ohio. The Secretary of State declined to make public Mr. Monnett's letter, but stated no answer had been made to it. Mr. Monnett asks what records have been filed by the companies in question, and if none have been filed, what action has been taken to recover the penalties provided for noncompliance with the law.

GIRL UNABLE TO WORK INHALES GAS AND DIES.

Lola Hitchens, 20, Leaves Position Because of Ill Health and Commits Suicide at 424 Garfield Boulevard.

Worn out from battling with the world, and with her health so shattered as to be unable to work for a living, Miss Lola Hitchens, 20 years old, committed suicide in her room at 424 Garfield boulevard by inhaling gas.

She was found yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock by Mrs. Kelly, another roomer there. From the circumstances surrounding the case it is thought that the girl prepared to retire and then turned on the gas.

Miss Hitchens was employed until two months ago as a bookkeeper by Swift & Co., but was obliged to give up her position on account of failing health.

An open verdict ascribing asphyxiation as the cause of death was returned by a Coroner's jury.

SOLDIERS CELEBRATE PAY DAY.

Gamble and Drink All Afternoon and Evening—Thirty-six Missing and Fifty-eight Prisoners.

Pay day at Fort Sheridan yesterday was celebrated by the soldiers with gambling and drinking. All the afternoon games were in progress in various places around the barracks and when darkness fell and the cards could not be seen distinctly many of the men adjourned to the Highwood saloons.

At the roll-call in the evening thirty-six men were missing, fifty-eight in the guard house, chiefly for drunkenness.

The paymasters arrived in the morning from Chicago and within two hours the recruits were looking for some means of getting rid of their money. Older comrades and two professional gamblers offered facilities in this direction and all the afternoon various games were carried on in secluded spots all over the reservation.

Some soldiers were in the Highwood saloons in the afternoon and in the evening the crowds around the bars increased. There was comparatively little disorder, however. Six soldiers were sent to Fort Sheridan Park to act as guardians of the peace, but apparently there was little need of their services.

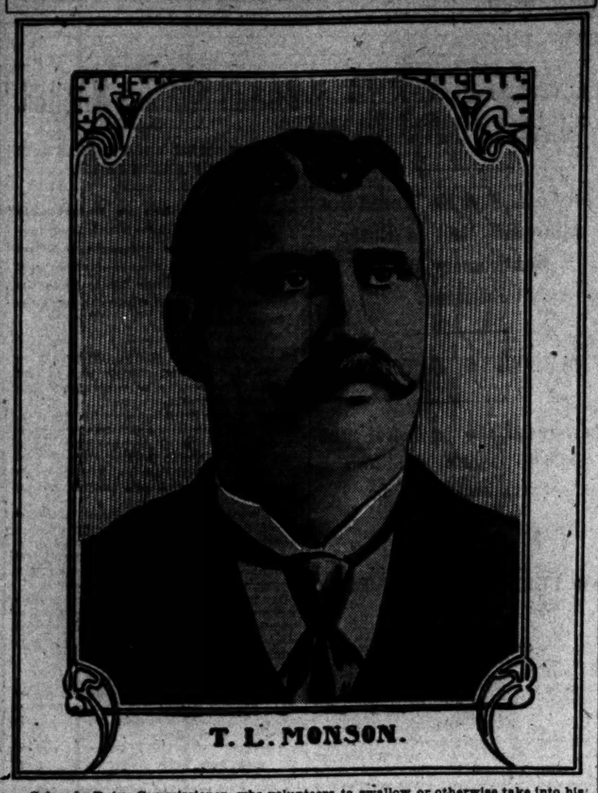
One minister, whose identity was not learned by Highwood people, spent the afternoon looking through the saloons. The clergyman approached Mayor Hogan and asked:

"Are you a saloonkeeper?"

"No, I am the Mayor," responded Hogan, "you will find the saloonkeepers busy behind their bars today."

The minister asked no further questions and did not reveal his identity.

WOULD EAT DISEASE GERMS TO TEST THEORY



T. L. MONSON.

Colorado Dairy Commissioner, who volunteers to swallow or otherwise take into his system the germs of animal tuberculosis to prove or disprove Dr. Koch's theory that the disease in cows and other animals is not communicable to humans. Mr. Monson believes in Dr. Koch's theory. He declares he is sincere in his offer, and makes only one provision—that his family must be given an annuity if the experiment proves fatal to him.

STRIKERS TO INVOKE LAW.

MACHINISTS SAY MEN ARE BEING IMPORTED ILLEGALLY.

Declare That Allis-Chalmers Company Is Bringing Men to Town Without Explaining to Them That They Are Expected to Take the Position of Workmen Who Have Walked Out—Concern Enters Denial—Talk of a Writ to Restrain Union Pickets.

The machinists' strike was given a legal aspect yesterday when the strikers took the ground that the importation of men by the Allis-Chalmers company is in violation of the law. It was rumored during the day that the Allis-Chalmers company would ask for an injunction restraining the union men from challening those who go in and out of the works. This was denied at the office of the company.

Secretary Ireland, for the machinists, declares that the imported men are not told they are to take the place of strikers, thus making the importation illegal. W. J. Chalmers, for the company, says that all of the men obtained for him through the National Metal Trades association knew the exact situation.

John Farquarheon of Bangor, Me., is one of the men who declares that he will sue the company at once. He says that he applied for work through a Boston agency of the National Metal Trades association and signed a contract under the impression that he was to go to Pittsburg. When the train arrived there he found himself, so his story runs, locked in the car, which he was not allowed to leave until the train drew into the Van Buren street depot. As soon as he got the opportunity he left the plant at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue and joined the strikers. The man says he will sue for transportation back to Maine, regular union wages for the days spent on the train, and double time for the nights.

Six new men were brought into Chicago yesterday morning by the Allis-Chalmers company, and of these two jumped from the train at Englewood and the other four did not go to work. It is said by the strikers that of the eighty-four men imported twenty-four have deserted and joined the union. This is denied by members of the firm, who say only seven have left.

Forty or fifty men are expected to come this morning over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway. Chief O'Neill will furnish an escort.

It developed during the day that of the striking machinists in Chicago over 50 per cent have obtained positions and are working in other plants. They are paying into the general fund, thus helping to suport the pickets and those out of work. They declare that the strike can be kept going for an indefinite period.

Yesterday the molders began to pay benefits, and over $2,400 was given out, each man getting $5.

Mitchell Foundry company of Grand Crossing signed the union scale yesterday and took its men back to work. This action is looked upon by the men as the first good conquest of the week.

It was announced yesterday that the machinists will be allowed to lead the Labor day parade on account of the fact that they are on strike. C. W. Vail of the committee having the affair in charge laughed at the story that the steel workers will not be allowed to participate in the parade.

MAY SPLIT PRINTERS' UNION.

International Convention Agrees to Submit Question of Allowing Stereotypers Freedom to Referendum.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 13.—The international typographical convention today decided by a vote of 84 to 76 to submit to a referendum vote the preamble of the proposition allowing the stereotypers and electrotypers complete autonomy and to control, charter, and organize members of their craft. Both branches of the printing trade are claiming a victory.

Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, congratulated the delegates upon the establishment of the principle of arbitration in settling differences arising under contracts between the publishers and their employes.

In view of recent criticisms of the affairs of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Trustee Thomas McCafferty asked for an investigation, which request was submitted by President Lynch in his supplementary report. Regarding finances, President Lynch reported that the revenue of the international union is again inadequate.

TO IDENTIFY THE BENDERS.

Frank Ayres, Who Claims Notorious Kate Is His Wife, Starts in Search of Former Husband.

Fort Collins, Colo., Aug. 13.—Frank Ayres, formerly a resident of this place, who claims that his wife is Kate Bender, arrived here and immediately started for the mountains, as, he said, to secure more evidence against the alleged Benders. He was accompanied by two men who are supposed to be detectives from Kansas City. They will go into the Lone Pine country, Ayres states, to trace the whereabouts of John Lavin, who was once married to Mrs. Ayres. It is said that Mrs. Ayres says that Lavin is dead, but Ayres claims to have information to the effect that he is located in Colorado.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN.

ROB MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS PASSENGERS.

Masked Men Wreck Express Car and Safes, Loot Mail Bags, and Compel Passengers to Give Up Valuables at Caney, I. T.—Seven Captured Within Few Hours by United States Marshals—Little Money Secured by the Desperadoes.

Denison, Tex., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Masked bandits held up the Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 3, southbound, at Caney, Ind. T., at 1 o'clock this morning, wrecked the express car with dynamite, blew open two safes, looted the mail car, securing much registered mail, compelled the panic-stricken passengers in the sleeping cars to throw their valuables into a pouch, and, after holding the train two hours, fled into the densely wooded Caney bottoms.

Posses of United States Marshals were in pursuit of the robbers within three hours and before noon arrested seven men, recovering part of the plunder. Among the men arrested is a Missouri, Kansas and Texas section hand, whose knowledge of signals was used by the robbers in flagging the train.

The robbers secured but $1.50 from the express safe, as the bulk of the money had been dropped off at Muskogee to be picked up later by the "Katy Flyer." It is thought the bandits mistook the train for the "Flyer."

Robbery Is Well Planned.

The robbery was well planned and executed. Two men boarded the train at Atoka. When the train was approaching the water tank at Caney these two crawled over the tender. The engineer and fireman, who were slowing down under signals from the others of the gang, were covered with revolvers and commanded to stop.

About the same time the express messenger and the mail clerk were communicated with through the closed doors of their car. Three of the robbers shot wildly and then the call went to the messenger and clerk to open the car. When there was no reply from within the robbers again called out: "Open the door or we will blow it open."

There was no response to the second call and the firing again began, and twenty shots were discharged. Still there was no response to the firing and the three men prepared a small blast of dynamite against the car door.

In the meantime the shooting had awakened the passengers. The conductor, brakeman, and porter rushed back through the train and the passengers tried to hide their money and valuables.

The dynamite blast was exploded. It was a small charge and was intended more to frighten than anything else.

A larger blast of dynamite was prepared and exploded. This tore the side off the car. The robbers leaped through the opening and the frightened messenger had nothing to do but accept their orders. He narrowly escaped being torn in shreds by the explosion. He was ordered to open the safe, but he could not.

The robbers then put a charge of dynamite to the safes and blew them open. They demolished the safes.

The messenger and clerk were forced to assist the bandits in their work. Every mail pouch was emptied, and the mail considered valuable to them was taken. Then, with Postal Clerk Tulley holding an empty mail sack, the robbers went through the coaches and robbed every passenger. They got $250 in one coach. A negro who refused to give up his money was severely beaten.

Postal Clerk Tuley, after straightening out the registered mail stolen, said there was practically no loss, the robbers overlooking $4,000 in stamps consigned to the Sherman postoffice.

After the work was done the robbers, who seemed to enjoy the situation, sat around and laughed over the matter.

Operator Sends Out Warning.

While the robbery was going on the operator at Caney, hearing the shots, advised the Denison office that the train was being robbed. After holding the train two hours the robbers left, going east into the bottoms.

The trainmen cut out the wrecked express car and ran down to the Caney station, advising the offices up and down the road.

POSTOFFICE ROBBER IS KILLED.

Guard at Marlow, I. T., Engages in a Battle with Three Safe Crackers and Slays One.

Marlow, I. T., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—At noon yesterday three men entered the Marlow postoffice while the guard was out and attempted to blow open the safe. The guard returned while they were at work and a battle ensued. One of the robbers, shot through the head and breast, fell, and the other two made their escape. The man gave his name as John Gray of Kansas City. He was taken to the hospital, and died within a few minutes.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES

Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Chicago to New York and return, $31.00; good going via Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and returning via Buffalo, with stop-over privilege. For information address W. W. Picking, General Agent Passenger Department, 244 Clark street. B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

BLAMES FAITH FOR DEATH

NEIGHBORS OF HENRI L. FOSTER CONDEMN SCIENCE CULT.

Declare Man Died in Home at 437 Center Street After Days of Agony Without Medical Attendance, Though Himself Not a Believer — Dr. Clement Venn, Called but Not Allowed to Administer, Says Life Could Have Been Prolonged or Saved.

Residents of the neighborhood of Center street and North Park avenue declare that the death of Henri L. Foster, who lived at 437 Center street, was partly due to Christian Science, or the lack of medical skill. It is asserted by the neighbors that Mr. Foster was allowed to suffer from last Wednesday night until he died on Saturday afternoon, although, as the nurse stated last night, Mr. Foster himself had no faith in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. Those living near say that his cries for aid could be heard nightly as he called for some one to do something to alleviate his sufferings.

Dr. Clement Venn, who was called to the house, but not allowed to treat Mr. Foster, declares the latter's death was "certainly hastened by neglect."

Formerly in Board of Trade.

Mr. Foster was 68 years old and formerly had operated on the Board of Trade. Of late years he had retired from business, and lived with his wife, a son, and two daughters at the Center street residence. All were Christian Scientists, it is said, except the father. Two weeks ago he became sick, and the members of the faith held prayer meetings for some time, but no physician was summoned, neighbors say.

Friday night he became unconscious, and on Saturday he died. Mrs. Maude Montram, who said she had taken care of Foster during his illness, said last night: "Mr. Foster did not die of neglect. I took care of him, and I am a nurse. We had a doctor, and everything was all right. People are always ready to make a cry wherever a family of Scientists live. Dr. Tucker attended him and also Dr. Venn."

Doctor Discusses the Case.

Dr. Tucker, it was said, is a Christian Science doctor, and did nothing but pray. Dr. Venn of 425 Center street said:

"The man's death was hastened by lack of treatment. When I was called on Friday night he had every chance of recovery, but they refused to let me touch him. They wanted me to wait till morning. When I put my hands on him he cried and made me go away. Finally I left him and they said if they wanted me again they would send for me. They did send the next morning, but before I got there sent word to stay away. Shortly after this the undertaker called. I am of the opinion that the man's life could have been saved."

The Coroner was called in and issued the death certificate, attributing death to Bright's disease. The funeral is to be held today at 2 o'clock with Christian Science rites.

DEATH COMES TO ASA H. MOORE.

Owner of Bloomington and Normal Street Railway Expires at Residence at 4015 Lake Avenue.

Asa H. Moore, who began at the age of 20 years as a conductor on the Old Colony railroad and who retired from business fifteen years ago as owner of the Bloomington and Normal street railway, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at his residence, 4015 Lake avenue. He had been ill only since Sunday.

Of Mr. Moore's eighty-one years only two had been spent in Chicago, but for nearly fifty-four he had lived in Illinois and Indiana. He was born in Rutland, Mass., and after a few years as conductor running between Boston and Plymouth he came West, going to Laporte, Ind., where he was connected with the Michigan Southern railroad. Afterward he became superintendent of a branch of the Alton. Later he took the Bloomington and Normal Street railway and made it a paying property. He retired from business life fifteen years ago.

Mrs. Moore survives her husband, and a daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Maxwell, resides in Chicago. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made yet.

PIONEER CHICAGOAN IS DEAD.

Mrs. Samantha Wheeler, Widow of Charles H. Wheeler, 2125 Prairie Avenue, Dies in the East.

Mrs. Samantha Wheeler, widow of Charles H. Wheeler, died suddenly yesterday at a small village in New Hampshire. She was one of the pioneer residents of Chicago, the family home at 2125 Prairie avenue, just south of the residence of the late Philip D. Armour, having been one of the first houses erected on that thoroughfare. Mr. Wheeler died last May and a few weeks later Mrs. Wheeler went East. Friends of the family last night were endeavoring to locate her brother and brother-in-law, who are said to reside in Chicago. Until they are found funeral arrangements cannot be perfected.

YOUNG NOVELIST FOUND DEAD.

Robert Packer Shortz, Civil Engineer and Author, Thought to Have Committed Suicide at Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The body of Robert Packer Shortz, a civil engineer and novelist, was found this morning in a room at the Hotel Hart. The gas had been turned on, the windows and doors closed, and it is supposed he committed suicide. Shorts was 34 years old. He served two years at West Point. He was in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal company. He was the author of three books, "The Passing Emperor," "The Gift of Bonaparte," and "The Girdle of the Gods." Mr. Shortz claimed that "The Song of the Sword," produced at a New York theater, was taken from his "Gift of Bonaparte," and a suit for damages is pending.

DIES SUDDENLY FAR FROM HOME

J. H. Miller of Chicago Succumbs to Apoplexy While in Kansas City on Business Trip.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—J. H. Miller of Chicago, of the Spear & Miller company, manufacturers of brake shoes, died here tonight of apoplexy. He bore letters from Lloyd J. Smith to Daniel Cameron, manager of Cudahy's Packing company here.

OBITUARY.

WALKER BUCKNER SR., Evanston, died yesterday morning at his residence and will be buried at Milwaukee today, the funeral services being held this morning at the residence. Mr. Buckner was manager of one of the departments of the New York Life Insurance company and father of Thomas A. Buckner, Fourth Vice President of the company. He lived in Milwaukee from 1879 to 1892, and managed the company's business in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

C. HERMAN PLAUTZ, at one time City Clerk and later City Treasurer of Chicago, was buried yesterday from the residence of his son, Herman W. Plauts, 781 North Hoyne avenue. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Rudolph A. John, pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church. Interment was in Rosehill.

DEXTER S. GASTER, Chief of Police of New Orleans, La., died in that city last night. He had been ill since returning from the national convention of chiefs, in New York. He was at the head of the force for ten years.

BLAZING TIMBER IN NORTHWEST

Annual Forest Fires Raging on British Columbia Coast—Islands Denuded of Trees.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 13.—The forest fires which annually destroy thousands of dollars' worth of property are now raging on the British Columbia coast. Reports from up the coast state that several small islands have been completely denuded of trees and the wood is so dry that fires on the mainland, once started, spread with great rapidity.

POLICE CAPTAIN HELD FOR TRIAL.

Grand Jury Indicts Diamond, Charging He Willfully Protected Place.

DEVERY ORDERED TO CITY

Congressman-Elect Conry of Boston and Traveling Man Cut During Fight.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Aug. 13.

Captain Diamond of the East Fifth Street Police Station was indicted today by the grand jury upon a charge of neglect of duty in having failed to suppress a house at 27 Stuyvesant street, kept by Lena Schmidt, the same woman who charged that his wardman, George Bissert, accepted a bribe of $550 to allow her to run the place unmolested, and for which Bissert was on Monday sentenced by Recorder Goff to serve five years in State's Prison.

Police Captain Indicted for Protecting Place.

Counsel for Captain Diamond said, in view of the testimony in the Bissert case, the indictment of the Captain was not unexpected. The indictment by the grand jury sets forth that, although it was the duty of Captain Diamond, as commander of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, to suppress such houses, he willfully refused to suppress Lena Schmidt's house. The offense with which Captain Diamond is charged is not of the same grade of crime as that for which his wardman Bissert was convicted. Bissert was convicted upon a charge of bribery, which is a felony. But Diamond is accused of a misdemeanor only. The maximum penalty is one year imprisonment and $500 fine. The offenses, however, could be piled up so as to make a heavier sentence.

District Attorney Philbin called on Police Commissioner Murphy today to produce Deputy Commissioner Devery and Wardman Glennon before the District Attorney at once. After calling for Devery and Glennon the District Attorney changed his mind and left the matter open until tomorrow.

Commissioner Murphy has suspended Captain Diamond pending the outcome of his trial. Deputy Commissioner Devery was ordered to New York by telegraph by Murphy and left Saratoga tonight.

There are no warrants for either Devery or Glennon. It is said by a friend of Wardman Glennon in the Tenderloin tonight that Colonel Murphy, through Inspector Court-right, had instructed Glennon today to present himself at the District Attorney's office whenever Mr. Philbin or one of his assistants should send for him.

It is said that Governor Odell will not make any move in the police matter at present other than to gather the facts for his own information. He does not believe there is sufficient legal evidence at present in shape to connect either Commissioner Murphy or Chief Devery with the charges.

Martin Stenzl, a well-known hotelkeeper in the Greenville district of Jersey City, today announced that he and Mrs. Sophia Lehmann, a neighbor, were to be married on Thursday. Mr. Stenzl has passed his eighth birthday. It will be his fourth matrimonial venture, while Mrs. Lehmann, who is only 34 years of age, is in her second widowhood.

In a fight in which a dozen men were engaged in front of the Twenty-ninth street entrance of the Gilsey House at 2 o'clock this morning, Congressman-elect Joseph F. Conry of Boston and William F. Francis, a wall paper man from Pittsburg, were cut. Francis rather seriously. The arrival of a policeman ended the fight, but no arrests were made because no one was willing to make a complaint. As to what happened further than this there were three distinct versions.

Congressman from Boston Cut During Fight.

The police have it that Mr. Conry, while about to enter the Gilsey House with his friends, Patrick Bowen of Boston and Joseph J. Norton of South Boston, was attacked by seven or eight men unknown to them. One of these drew a penknife and stabbed Mr. Conry on both arms, on his right leg, and in the back, between the shoulders.

Mr. Conry says he and his friends saw a crowd surging on the sidewalk in front of the door. When they reached it some one made a pass at Norton, and he stepped in between and got his hand cut.

A friend of Francis says a party of wall paper men were standing in front of the hotel when the Boston party came along and jostled them.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, daughter of J. P. Morgan, gave birth to a daughter at 1 o'clock today at the family summer residence, Orchard Point, L. I. News of the event was sent by telegraph this afternoon to relatives and intimate friends of the family, and in a few hours congratulations began to arrive. Inquiry at the residence resulted in a statement that Mrs. Satterlee and the infant were doing well.

Dr. Adam H. Straub, who was held for the grand jury on a charge of the larceny of $5,400 from Schalk, Ward & Wagner, stock brokers, was discharged by Justice O'Gorman today in the Supreme Court. Dr. Straub was short of Northern Pacific in the corner of May 9 last, and his brokers called on him for more margin. He gave them a check for $5,400, but, learning that they had sold out his holdings without notice as the advance in the stock proceeded, he went to his bank in Brooklyn and drew out his money, so that the check given to the brokers was not paid.

Court Decides Against Brokers in Queer Case.

The brokers charged that, in drawing the money for which he had already given them a check, he was guilty of larceny. Justice O'Gorman says that the money continued to be the property of the drawer of the check until the acceptance or payment of the check. He finds that no crime was committed.

Dr. Straub has an action pending for damages and malicious prosecution.

On the retirement of Rear Admiral Schley on Oct. 9 Captain Frank Wildes, who has been Captain of the Yard at the Brooklyn navy yard, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

In an accident on the avenue at Newport this morning Miss Ladenburg, the daughter of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, narrowly escaped serious injury. Miss Ladenburg was coming up the avenue in her dogcart, and when opposite the villa of Mrs. Duncan Elliott the automobile of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone came along in the opposite direction. Miss Ladenburg's horse took fright, got beyond control, and, dashing upon the sidewalk, collided with a tree. Miss Ladenburg was thrown out and her trap completely demolished. It was thought an arm was broken, but it was later found that, beyond some bad bruises, she was not seriously hurt.

Society Woman Hurt at Newport.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court today granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, from her husband, Blakely Hall. The decree was granted on the report of a referee, and all the papers in the case were sealed, with the exception of the decree, which states that the action was tried before a referee, who is not named, on July 12, and that the defendant was not represented by counsel.

Blakely Hall's Wife Gets Divorce.

The plaintiff is to resume her maiden name, Helen Potts, and is permitted to make an application for permanent alimony at any time. The decree permits plaintiff to marry and forbids the defendant to marry during the lifetime of the plaintiff.

Blakely Hall married Helen Potts at New Brunswick, N. J., on June 20, 1890, and the couple separated by mutual consent three years ago.

Mrs. Hall recently came into public notice through making a claim to the entire estate of the wealthy tea merchant, George Francis Gilman, who died at Black Rock, Conn., where Mrs. Hall kept house for Mr. Gilman.

Appraiser Wakeman said today that several consignments of Japanese silk shipped to local importers had been ordered before him for reappraisement. Ten days ago Examiner Charles C. Browne was relieved from duty as the examiner of the silk division room. Today Examiner Browne notified Appraiser Wakeman he had telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury asking to be suspended from duty pending investigation of the charges against him.

Will Probe Appraisements on Silks.

The appraiser practically admitted that the only evidence of fraudulent appraisement lay in the discrepancy between valuations placed upon recent importations consigned to the same firms. Mr. Wakeman said that J. R. Simon & Co., E. T. Mason & Co., and Z. Harkoski, all silk importing firms, had complained because a competitor, presumably A. S. Rosenthal & Co., was selling silks at what they considered an impossible price.

Mr. Harkoski said today that occasionally his invoice had been discarded by the examiners and instead of assessing his importations at the rate of $1.20, as invoiced, they had been assessed as high as $3 a pound. Members of the other firms said that during last spring there had been a stampede of buyers to Rosenthal & Co.'s store. Goods had been offered below the landing price, they said, meaning the worth of the goods after paying duty. The method of favoring the firm was said to be to certify falsely the weight which determined the amount of duty.

The senior member of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. denied today that his firm had ever been favored.

A bar of gold, which weighed 6,700 ounces and was valued at $110,000, was received at the assay office in Wall street this afternoon. It required the combined strength of six men to carry the big gold bar in its case. The bar was received from the Bank of Montreal, and it had been shipped to the bank by the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company of British Columbia.

The Yonkers residence of Professor Michael I. Pupin, inventor of ocean telephone, was broken open today and ransacked from top to bottom. It is thought the persons who entered the house were induced to do so in the hope of discovering a clew to one of the professor's scientific discoveries, and the condition of things in the house fully warrant that belief.

Prof. Pupin's House Is Ransacked.

The house has been vacant for several months, the professor spending the summer season on his farm in Connecticut. The Yonkers house simply contains bureaus and boxes laden with portieres, curtains, and house draperies. When William Allen Butler's coachman noticed the front door of the house open he started to investigate. Finding no one in the building, he determined that thieves had entered and the police were notified.

After making an investigation Detective Henry Scooley summoned Fred Agate, a brother-in-law of Professor Pupin. In every room things were scattered about the floors. The fact that a case of jewelry in plain view was not stolen impressed the authorities with the belief that the invaders were in search of something they could not find.

Drina Waters, one of the three English "Floradora" girls who were recently imported to become members of the double sextet at the Casino, was operated on today for appendicitis at the Post-Graduate Hospital. Dr. J. N. Lowe, who performed the operation, said tonight her condition was as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances.

George Kanouse of Dover, a clerk in the office of Surrogate David Young at Morristown, and a young man who is known as Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee, may fight a duel. The latter is the challenger. The trouble that led to his sending his cartel arose over a dispute about two young women. According to La Vallee ugly stories were circulated about him by Kanouse. La Vallee called upon a friend, Ella W. Brown, yesterday, and asked him to be his second in a duel with Kanouse. Brown is said to have laughingly accepted.

May Fight Duel at Morristown.

Kanouse accepted the challenge immediately and said the duel must be contested at Fort Nonsense, and suggested clods at forty paces as the weapons.

Today Daniel Frohman set the opening dates for Daly's, the Lyceum, and the Garden Theaters. Edward H. Sothern will produce "Richard Lovelace" at the Garden on Sept. 9. The next night Bertha Galland will make her début as a star in "The Forest Lovers" at the Lyceum. On Sept. 16 the season at Daly's will open with "The Messenger Boy."

A report that the American Elevated railway company had increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $5,000,000, with the Bowling Green Trust company as register, was not contradicted today by officers of the company, who, however, declined to talk about its plans. The stock of the company is said not to be for sale, and there is a report that the company is to build an elevated railroad system in this city, connecting the proposed Brooklyn bridge across the North River at Twenty-third street with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

Plans New Elevated System.

There was filed in the Hudson County Courthouse in Jersey City today a mortgage for $150,000,000 made by the Consolidated Tobacco company of America to the Morgan Trust company to secure an issue of four per cent bonds not to exceed $150,000,000. It is dated June 15 and bore revenue stamps to the amount of $75,000. The papers show that the Consolidated Tobacco company has absorbed the American Tobacco and the Continental Tobacco and subsidiary concerns.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was unanimously elected a Second Lieutenant tonight in Company G, Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Captain John P. Benkard, which is one of the best companies in the regiment. Colonel George R. Dyer's announcement that the ballots were unanimous for Mr. Vanderbilt was followed by hearty cheers.

ROOSEVELT EN ROUTE EAST.

Vice President Leaves Colorado—Will Make Brief Stop at Hutchinson, Kas.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 13.—Vice President Roosevelt, accompanied by William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kas., Gazette, left tonight at 10:30 on the Santa Fé for the East after a visit of eleven days in and around Colorado Springs. On his way East he will make only one stop, this being at Hutchinson, Kas., where he will be a guest at the Grand Army reunion, now being held there.

FIRE FIGHTERS ON PARADE.

State Tournament at Dixon Is Largely Attended—Ex-Chief Swenie Leads a Drill.

Dixon, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Eight hundred visiting firemen were present at the opening of the State Firemens' tournament here today. Ex-Chief Swenie, and wife, and son Frank, and Editor T. E. Smith of The Western Fireman are here from Chicago. Eighteen companies and five bands participated in the morning parade. The Light Guard band of Lyons, Ia., won first prize in the parade, Blue Island, second, and Mendota, third. For the best firemen's team display in regulation uniform, Edwardsville took first prize and Peru, second. In nonregulation uniforms, Morrison took first prize and Warren second.

In the evening a fire-fighting drill with chemicals was given under the direction of Ex-Chief Swenie.

BRITISH CONSUL DENIES CHARGE.

Foreign Official at New Orleans Says He Did Not Revile American People.

BLAMES THE REPORTERS.

Says State Department Will Believe Him Rather Than Newspaper Men.

BOER AGENT TO BRING SUIT.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arthur Van Sittart, British Consul at this city, who is charged with having denounced the press and the American people apropos of the Mechanician explosion, was notified today that the Department of State might give his case some attention to see if his hostility to the American people did not render him persona non grata. Mr. Van Sittart denied the language attributed to him, and said:

"It is perfectly absurd, you know. I could not have said such a thing. I have had these things happen to me so often that it is getting to be a nuisance. Do you blame me for being gruff and sometimes even impolite to reporters when they go away and put such things in my mouth as these words? It is a shame to take advantage of a man when you know that his high official position forbids him writing a denial. The evidence of the confidence of my government in me is the fact that I am still here. Three years ago, you know, they tried the same game, and it failed miserably.

Makes Light of Charges.

"This scheme will fall to the ground the same way. I have only to put my word against that of a reporter, and the department at Washington will believe me. They know where I came from, and I do not know where the reporters come from, and that is all there is to it, you know.

"All that I will have to do about this matter is to say that I did not say it, and I know that the Secretary of State will take my word against that of any reporter. I can laugh at the reporters when they try to put me in a hole like this, because I know that they cannot do it, you know.

"I think that the whole thing arises from the fact that I treated a reporter rather discourteously the other morning."

The matter will not be allowed to rest there, however, when Consul Van Sittart, during the Spanish war, made uncomplimentary and even hostile remarks about the American people, he got out of the difficulty by denying the remarks and placing his word against that of the reporter who interviewed him. This time, however, irritated by the Mechanician explosion, he become more excited and made the same remarks again against Americans as those objected to. Several reporters who heard him separately and away from each other, are all willing to make affidavit to his language.

Business-Men Will Testify.

It has also come out today that even in transacting consular business he has frequently treated his visitors to tirades against the American people, and that a number of business men are willing to testify to that effect. The entire matter will probably be laid before United States Senator Foster, with the request that he call it to the attention of the department and ask for Van Sittart's removal.

General Pearson, the Boer agent here, through his attorneys, Messrs. Clegg and Quintro, has determined to bring suit against Consul Van Sittart for $50,000. The action is the result of statements made by Mr. Van Sittart to the chief of police when the Consul demanded to know why General Pearson had not been arrested in connection with the blowing up of the Mechanician, with the result that detectives were detailed to follow the Boer officer. Several bystanders heard the statements made by Mr. Van Sittart and reported them to General Pearson, who consulted his lawyers and decided upon prompt and vigorous measures.

PHILLIPS HAS FIGURES READY.

History of May Corn Deal Prepared and Customers and Others May Read It.

Board of Trade directors did not have an opportunity yesterday to examine the report of the Phillips May corn deal, a full statement of which was ordered on complaint of George L. Inman of Champaign, Ill., a member of the famous "blind pool."

Instead of the report the directors received a communication from the George H. Phillips company informing them that the report had been completed and was ready at their office for inspection by Inman or any other member of the pool. It also will be inspected by a committee of the directors to be appointed by President Warren, that body desiring to have a clear idea of the workings of the pool.

"None of the details of the 'blind pool' statement will be made public, because a number of members of the pool object to it," said Mr. Phillips. "The expert examination of our books is progressing satisfactorily. We owe less than $200,000 and will be able to resume business soon."

NEGRO TERRORIZES SHIP CREW

Angered by Failure to Secure Same Service as Whites, He Fights All on Vessel.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Because he failed to secure the same service white men received, Alfred Wheeler, a negro, attacked officers of the Sagadahoc last night and for a time terrorized all aboard the steamer.

For half an hour the negro held the crew and the 100 passengers at bay, threatening to shoot them. With a revolver in one hand and a chair in the other, he ruled the ship and hurled defiance at his would-be captors.

Finally, after a desperate struggle in which several members of the crew were injured and Wheeler himself was beaten and bruised, the negro was overpowered. He was put in irons and turned over to the authorities on the boat's arrival in this city.

In court today Wheeler admitted the assault and was held over to the federal grand jury.

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104-6 WASHINGTON-ST., Near Clark.

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HELD ON A FORGERY CHARGE.

Former Sheriff of Porter County, Ind., Is Arrested at Valparaiso—Rich Wife Refuses Bonds.

Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Sheriff Joseph Sego, a well-known Democratic politician, was arrested here today on the charge of forgery. The warrant was sworn out by Don A. Salyer, who, in August, 1900, purchased a note for $100 signed by Sego, with Robert E. Biggart as security. When Salyer presented the note to Biggart for payment yesterday the latter declared the signature a forgery, and Sego's arrest followed. Taken before Judge Dille, he admitted his guilt. He waived examination and was held to the Porter Circuit Court in bonds of $600, which he has so far been unable to give. In May last he married Mrs. John Leonard, a rich widow. Today she refused to go on his bond. Tonight another note for $1,000, said to be forged, turned up bearing Biggart's and Jacob Chartier's signatures.

For an economical trip to California or the Northwest, call or write Judson-Alton Excursions, 20 Gazette Building, Chicago.

COLLERAN MUST TAKE THE STAND

Detective Also May Be Implicated in the Expense Account Scandal.

WILL SIFT THE CHARGES.

Chief O'Neill and Acting Mayor Walker Say the Guilty Must Suffer.

MERIT BOARD AS THE JUDGE

Chief of Detectives Luke Colleran will be summoned back to Chicago for the hearing in connection with charges against Detective John J. Tracy, unless he voluntarily returns within three days.

Charges against three of the men involved in the exploiting of fraudulent expense accounts have been prepared by Chief of Police O'Neill. They will be filed with the Civil service commission.

It is doubtful if the evidence possessed by the Chief will warrant the filing of charges against Colleran at the beginning of the trial. He will be called as a witness, but if any of the developments of the hearing implicate him or Lieutenant Peter Joyce charges will be preferred against both.

Colleran's connection with the transaction, so far as the evidence now possessed by the Chief extends, is limited to the fact that, as head of the department, he should have known of such affairs. Still more responsibility is placed upon Lieutenant Peter Joyce. Chief O'Neill affirms that Joyce "did the pen work" and should have known of the transaction. The possibility of the expense account passing without the knowledge of Joyce is questioned.

May Mean a "Shake-Up."

The case has assumed an importance not measured by the amount of money concerned. If the charges should be sustained it will result in a reorganization of the "front office."

"The only way I can reorganize the office," said Chief O'Neill, "is by transfers, unless the Civil Service commission should find the men guilty and order their separation from the city service. As the men are certified as detective sergeants there is no place to which to transfer them. So the only chance there will be to reorganize the department is in the moving of the charges."

"I consider that I have a prima facie case against three of the policemen. Their names will be disclosed when the charges are filed against them before the Civil Service commission."

Acting Mayor Walker decided that the Civil Service commission and not the Police Trial board was the proper body to have the hearing of the case.

"The department cannot afford to have secret hearings of this trial," he said. "The commission is the proper body to try the detectives. The city cannot afford to have the hearing postponed, and Captain Colleran must hasten his return. If he is not back within two or three days I shall order the Chief to send for him."

Gallagher's Side of It.

Detective John J. Gallagher, who is one of the three detectives against whom the Chief is said to have prepared his charges, returned to the city yesterday and made an explanation of his connection with the case. He said:

"The $3 I am accused of taking was given to me by Detective Karemer in the corridor of the City Hall about a week after I returned from Cleveland. Karemer asked me how much it cost me for the prisoner in Cleveland, and I told him I spent about $8 altogether. 'Well, I have $5 for you,' he remarked and handed me the $5. I thought that the man who had sworn out the warrant had given him money to pay the expenses of the prisoner in returning him to Chicago.

"If there was any wrongdoing with the expense accounts I am not aware of the fact. The expense account which I made out and handed to Lieutenant Joyce was correct in every detail."

WEDS, IS DESERTED, ASKS RELIEF, ALL IN TEN DAYS.

Wife of Special Officer of Health Department Seeks Alimony from Husband, Who, She Says, Thought Her Wealthy

Ten days ago Mrs. Sarah Gould became Mrs. Sarah Trout, four days ago George W. Trout quarreled with and deserted his wife, and yesterday the bride filed a petition for relief and maintenance. Judge Vail granted an injunction restraining the husband from disposing of any of his property until the suit is adjudicated. Mr. Trout is a special officer of the Chicago Health department.

According to the complaint, signed and sworn to by Mrs. Trout, the possessions of the defendant aggregate $60,000, half in real estate and the remainder in personal property. Besides this she declares that her husband has a salary of $150 a month and is capable of supporting her comfortably.

Disappointment at the financial condition of his wife is hinted as the cause of the sudden tiring of matrimonial affection on the part of the defendant. During their short matrimonial venture Mr. and Mrs. Trout lived in a flat on Indiana avenue. Mrs. Trout asks that her husband be ordered to pay alimony to her sufficient to support her.

SUE CONSTABLE GREENBERG FOR DAMAGE DONE IN RAID.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Ask $10,000 for Alleged Illegal Levy to Collect $150 Claim of Dr. Haven—Charge Violence

The troubles of Constable Louis Greenberg were increased yesterday when Attorney Walter G. Kraft, on behalf of Carl and Medora Johnson, filed suit for $10,000 against Greenberg and others for damages. The other parties to the suit are William S. Cameron, A. P. Clark Matson, Carl F. Meyer, forming the collection agency of Carl F. Meyer, and Dr. and Mrs. Haven. The Johnsons live at 139 West Erie street. Dr. Haven attended an injured boy for him and was paid $200. Afterward he sued for $150 and obtained judgement. Johnson paid a lawyer to appeal the case, but Greenberg acted, attempting to take by force a ring from Mrs. Johnson's finger and the money from her purse. Out of the raid grew a charge of malfeasance.

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WOMAN WHO IS FIGHTING THE WINE ROOMS.

Mrs. Ellen Wilson, who started the crusade on the dives and winerooms on the North Side, is loud in her denunciation of the way matters are carried on in Inspector Heidelmeier's district. Mrs. Wilson lives at 202 Ontario street, and the winerooms of the saloons on Clark street open into the alley bordering on her house. "It is past all endurance," she said. "I cannot sleep at night and neither can my roomers. I don't propose to stand it any longer. The insults and language we have to submit to are simply dreadful." Mrs. Wilson says that numerous reports to the police have been unavailing. "It was pretty bad last Sunday night," she continued, "but not nearly as bad as it has been. They only had three fights, and sometimes they fight all night. If the police don't do something soon this district will be as bad if not worse than the levee. One night not long ago we tried throwing water on them, but it did no good, and we had to submit to such a volley of oaths that we have never repeated the experiment. Darfler's place is the worst. The others are bad enough, but we could almost stand them were it not for Darfler." Henry Darfler is the saloonkeeper for whom the warrant has been issued. The saloonkeepers say that Mrs. Wilson is seeking notoriety. They are loud in their denials that their places are nuisances.

PAYSON TO OFFER TO QUIT

WATSEKA MAN READY TO LEAVE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

Formal Document Will Be Presented to Governor Yates Today and the Executive Will Be Free to Take Whatever Action He Pleases—Details of Appointee's Record Not Known When He Was Named to Place on the Claims Commission.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Charles H. Payson of Watseka, President of the State Claims commission, will hand Governor Yates his resignation of his office on his return here from Chicago tomorrow morning. This resignation will relieve the Governor from a somewhat awkward position and leaves him free to decide whether or not he will accept it and appoint a new official.

Governor Yates himself this evening declined to talk about the Payson appointment and the developed fact that the appointee was an ex-inmate of the Kansas Penitentiary, who also had been denied the right to practice law in that State and had, moreover, gotten into trouble later in Illinois.

It is said, however, on what is considered as good authority that the Governor had not a full knowledge of Payson's record until he read the story in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday and then he at once sent for Payson and asked for an explanation.

Aids in Election of Governor.

When he was in Iroquois County on his ante-convention campaign people there had said to him, "Payson got into trouble out West," but no particulars were given him and Yates paid little attention to the matter. Payson is said to have explained some of the cases. He had been friendly to Judge Yates' political ambitions, and the latter felt like rewarding him accordingly.

The publication of Payson's record, both in and out of Illinois, of course put a different phase on the matter.

Payson went to see the Governor on Monday, and the latter questioned him as to the truth of the story printed in THE TRIBUNE. The appointee acknowledged the material correctness of the statements printed, but pleaded that he ought not to be held culpable now for happenings of twenty years ago.

It transpired, however, that the attention of the Governor had been called to a matter of recent date in which Payson had been involved, and so the latter went to Chicago last night with the understanding that on his return tomorrow he would hand in his resignation. The Governor has not yet decided upon what course he will pursue in regard to the resignation. When it is presented he will be free to act as he thinks best.

In the meantime there is talk of Judge Helm of Metropolis, the other Republican member of the Claims commission, resigning also. His resignation, however, would have no bearing on the appointment or resignation of Payson. He simply would resign for the reason that he, the Judge, had got tired of his job and did not care to hold it any longer. It is also said there are political disagreements between him and Governor Yates, as there is war between the Governor and Walter Lowden, whom Payson succeeded.

Only One Member on Hand.

The Claims commission was to have met today, but Luther Dearborn of Chicago, the Democratic and minority member, was the only one on hand to attend to business. He duly received all claims which were handed in and promptly continued all hearings until such time as the full commission could listen to them.

A young man from Iroquois County presented himself to Mr. Dearborn this evening and said he had been appointed messenger for the Claims commission last week by President Payson. Mr. Dearborn told him he would have to call again.

SEEKS WEALTH IN SCOTLAND.

South Side Storekeeper Claims Property Worth Nearly $2,000,000 and Will Go to Europe.

H. Havill, 6316 Cottage Grove avenue, who with his brothers Frederick and Percy claims to be heir to one-fifth of a Scotch estate valued at $9,000,000, yesterday announced his intentions of going to Scotland to substantiate his claim.

The original fortune, about $500,000, was collected by Captain William McKay, a merchant and shipbuilder of Glasgow, Scotland. This sum of money he had in the Government Bank of Glasgow. His only daughter, Isabelle, married a David Bradshaw, and she also left but one heir, a daughter, Elizabeth, who married a David Jackson and moved to Canada. The son of Elizabeth, David Jackson Jr., had three sons and two daughters, and it is through one of the latter that the Chicago claimants receive their right.

Lawyers have been engaged in Scotland and Mr. Havill also will hire an attorney here, but who it will be he refused to state. Mr. Havill is so certain of obtaining the fortune that he is talking of selling the store and making a permanent residence in Scotland.

SNELL, DECLARED SANE, IS FREE

Patient at Detention Hospital Is Examined and Declared to Be Suffering from Alcoholism.

Dr. W. H. Hunter and Dr. Harold N. Moyer examined Albert J. Snell at the Detention Hospital yesterday afternoon, and decided that he is suffering from alcoholism and not from lunacy. At the motion of Walter Snell Judge Carter released the patient

REVIVES ON EVE OF GRAVE

PREMATURE BURIAL IS PREVENTED BY A BOLT OF LIGHTNING.

Electric Fluid Strikes Metallic Coffin, Breaking It Open, and Little Girl Sits Up in It Asking for Her Mother—Funeral Procession Stopped and the Child Is Recovering—People of Hanston, Kas., Regard the Occurrence as a Miracle.

Larned, Kas., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A bolt of lightning saved a child from premature burial yesterday at Hanston, twenty miles from this city.

The 5-year-old daughter of Samuel McPreas, a rancher, apparently died on Saturday morning. Funeral services were arranged, the body prepared for burial, and no one noticed a sign of life remaining in the little body.

The McPraez family lives in the country, and the village undertaker did not use embalming fluid.

Yesterday the funeral services were held and the procession started to the cemetery. A storm was gathering at the time. On the way to the cemetery a bolt of lightning struck the wagon which was used as a hearse, burst open the metallic coffin in which the body was incased, knocked down both horses, and stunned the driver. When the frightened mourners reached the wagon the little girl was sitting up crying for her mother.

For a few moments the persons who witnessed the occurrence were too frightened to move, but finally the little girl was taken up and driven back to the house as fast as possible. Her parents believe the bolt was sent as a miracle and the people of the vicinity speak in whispers of it.

Believe Girl Was Dead.

Physicians declare the little girl was in a cataleptic condition and the shock revived her, but many residents believe she was dead and came back to life.

Telegrams from Hanston tonight say she is recovered and feels no ill effects from being incased in the coffin for twenty-four hours.

The lightning destroyed one side of the wagon and melted a portion of the coffin.

Tell Queer Tales of Funeral.

Persons living in the vicinity of Hanston, who were in the funeral procession, tell many strange stories in connection with the occurrence. Some of them say that just prior to the flash of lightning a peculiarly soft, mellow light appeared in the sky, which was so pronounced in its difference from sunlight as to attract attention and occasion comment, and that while the peculiar atmospheric conditions were being discussed the clap of thunder and the flash of lightning riveted their attention upon the strange scene which followed.

It is also said that the lightning, after passing through the metallic coffin, passed along the running gear of the wagon and burned the ends off the leather traces so that when the horses struggled to their feet they were unhitched from the vehicle that contained the broken coffin and the resuscitated child.

What is thought to be one of the strangest features of the occurrence and which strengthens the belief of those who contend that it was a manifestation of the divine power, is that nobody was killed or even seriously hurt by the lightning.

Mother Is Prostrated.

Mr. and Mrs. McPreaz are well-to-do ranch people, who live in the vicinity of Hanston. They have three other children, two girls, and a boy. They were raised in the Catholic faith, but have not been church attendants for several years, as there is no Catholic congregation in that neighborhood.

Mrs. McPreaz has been prostrated since the return from the cemetery, almost hysterical at times, and it is feared her mind is affected.

DOLINSKI'S HANGING PUT OFF.

Governor Yates Grants a Respite to Allow of Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Dolinski, the convicted murderer, who was to have been hanged tomorrow, has been granted a respite. Late last night Sheriff Magerstadt received a telegram stating that Governor Yates had postponed the execution. The cause of the Governor's action was a letter sent by State's Attorney Deneen to the effect that owing to he absence of Judge Holdom the bill of exceptions necessary to procure a supersedeas from the Supreme Court could not be obtained. Dolinski's execution is now put off until a final decision by the Supreme Court, which will not meet until October. The murderer has been hopeful that he would escape hanging and when told last night of the receipt of the telegram expressed no surprise.

CHURCH AID FOR THE BOERS.

Collection Will Be Taken Every Sunday from St. Johannes' German Lutheran Congregation.

The trustees and pastor of St. Johannes' German Lutheran Church hereafter will take up a collection at each Sunday service for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Boers. The contributions will be forwarded every week to south Africa. The trustees solicit outside contributions also, which will be added to the fund given by the church

CAUSES A WRECK; THEN GOES MAD.

Station Agent Discovers Too Late He Sent Trains to a Collision.

NOW A RAVING MANIAC.

Iowan Attempts Suicide When He Realizes Disaster Will Follow Error.

CREWS JUMP AND ESCAPE.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—James Greene, station agent and telegraph operator at Otho, Ia., gave out orders this morning which sent two trains towards each other on the same track; then, realising his mistake, his mind gave way, and he is a raving maniac, confined in the baggage-room and prevented by his friends from killing himself.

The mistake caused a collision, which wrecked two engines, but cost no lives. It was the suspense and mental agony of waiting, after he realized his error, for the disaster which he had caused and which he could not prevent, that shattered Greene's mind. He is being kept under the influence of chloroform in the hope that his reason may return after a period of insensibility, but the physicians in charge of the case do not hold out much encouragement.

Does Not Know Result of Wreck.

Greene does not know what happened when the trains met. In the moments when the effects of the chloroform wears away he raves, striving in every way to prevent the wreck, fighting for a chance to reach his telegraph instrument, and pleading with those who restrain him to permit him to die.

Greene received orders this morning to send out a gravel train on the Minneapolis and Omaha road, to pass the fast freight running south from Fort Dodge before the latter left the yards at Fort Dodge. Subsequently he received orders to hold the gravel train at Otho until the fast freight passed. Through some confusion Greene sent out the original order and permitted the gravel train to go on.

Too Late to Prevent Collision.

Within a few moments after the gravel train started north from Otho Greene, in running through his messages, discovered his mistake. An instant later the operator at Fort Dodge received a wild plea to stop the fast freight, which was just leaving the yards. An effort was made to reach the train, but it pulled out with no hint. Then followed a series of messages from Green, who was raving in his office, trying to prevent the collision. There was no telegraph point between Otho and Fort Dodge. All that could be done was to call out the wrecking crew at Fort Dodge and send it to the scene of the accident. Greene kept at his wires, pleading wildly for some impossible interference.

All this time Greene had been raging up and down the little station at Otho. The baggageman, who was in the station with Greene, noticed something was wrong and kept watch on his chief. Greene kept his eyes on the clock. He quit sending messages.

Attempts to Cut His Throat.

At the moment when he knew the two trains must meet Greene jumped to his feet, seized a knife which was on the desk, and tried to cut his throat. The baggageman, who was watching, sprang upon him and overpowered him before he could do himself any serious injury.

The cries of the baggageman brought others to the rescue, and together they held Greene down until physicians could be summoned. Before they arrived Greene was raving.

The gravel train and the fast freight came together on a heavy grade. Both engineers reversed their engines and the crews on both trains jumped before the shock came and escaped uninjured. The engines were demolished. A dozen cars were piled up and the track was blocked for many hours.

WOMAN WOULD HELP LIFE SAVER ACTING AS DROWNED.

Exhibition Drill of the Evanston Life Saving Crew Is Witnessed by Large Crowd of Student Sympathizers.

The realistic nature of the exhibition which was given yesterday afternoon by the Evanston life saving crew was manifested when several of the women in the crowd of spectators came forward with offers of assistance to a drowning man the life savers had pulled out of the water. One woman, who resides in a large house close to the water, offered the use of her rooms, and even before she approached the crew to tell them of her readiness to help had sent one of her friends to the house with instructions to make preparations.

The incident occurred after the capsizal drill. This is a portion of the drill for which Northwestern University students hold the world's record, but no attempt was made yesterday to lessen the figures. While the crew was on the pier apparently preparing for the next event one of the crew, disguised as a farmer, came along in a cranky rowboat. He lost his oar and in an effort to recover it the boat capsized and he disappeared. The crew immediately manned the boat and went to his rescue. He was brought to the pier seemingly limp and lifeless and was worked on some time before he deigned to recover. G. H. Cater acted the part of the drowned man in this case.

A thorough exemplification of the breeches buoy and the method in which it is used was made.

SALOONS ON NORTH CLARK STREET CLOSE AT TWELVE.

From Chicago Avenue to the River the Thoroughfare Goes Dry on Orders from Police—Want No Levee There.

At the stroke of 12 last night practically every saloon on North Clark street, from Chicago avenue to the river, closed up as tight as a clam. It was undoubtedly the quietest night that North Clark street has had for many a day.

All this was the result of a crusade started by Captain Revere and Lieutenant Collins of the East Chicago Avenue Station. At 8 o'clock last night Detectives Fransen, MacCarty, Mahar, and Jackson started out to visit every saloon on the street. The proprietors were warned that they would have to comply with the ordinances.

Captain Revere says he is determined that the North Side shall not have a levee. "The North Side must be kept clean," he said. "Every place in this precinct is going to comply with the ordinances."

Both Captain Revere and Lieutenant Collins deny that their action has anything to do with the crusade started by Mrs. Wilson of 202 Ontario street.

RETURNS TO KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Charles Wilson, Alleged Confidence Man, Fails of Release by Chicago Judge.

Charles Bayliss Wilson, who is accused of working a confidence game on a Knox County farmer, has been remanded for a second time to the custody of the Knox County officials, after seeking release on a writ of habeas corpus issued by a Cook County Judge. Judge Brentano decided yesterday that there was no good ground to release the prisoner

DOES HE BOIL DOGS?

Neighbors Say That James Kotora Makes Medicine of Canines; He Says They Lie.

There are two sides to every story and at least two stories to every situation. Because the two stories about James Kotora of 6949 May street, alleged canicide and quack doctor, differ so entirely the truth about him is hard to deduce. The tale circulated about Kotora is that he has a huge vat in his back yard wherein he boils the bodies of dogs, and that from the sediment he obtains a lard which he sells to the unwary for a dollar a bottle, pretending that it is the panacea for all the ills of man. It is further alleged that he has taken many afflicted people in to board and that they died owing to his ignorant methods, and that thereupon Kotora hustled their bodies out at night and returned without them.

Kotora lives in a comfortable frame house which is entirely surrounded by a twelve-foot fence. In front of his house the fence is lattice, but on the sides and rear it is solid. Behind the house is a yard 75 feet deep, on the rear of which is a barn where "the doctor" keeps his horse. There are two old street cars with their wheels off in the yard, one of which is known to be a smoking-room and the other of which hides whatever mystery there is. The yard is well kept, and last night there was not a dog in it. Neither was there anything to suggest that there had been any dog slaughtering.

Kotora declares that his profession is simply that of masseur and that he has never killed dogs for any purpose, even though he owns four of them. He says that he will sue William Cooney, his next-door neighbor, and a Mr. Kleckas of 6930 Aberdeen street. They have libeled him, he says. Kotora declares that he uses no medicine, but the following illiterate circular, printed beneath his photograph, would indicate otherwise:

"Kotora, All Saints Life Prolonger, the greatest discovery in XX Century. Cure all Blood diseases; it strengthens the body, stomach, kidney and liver, and it is the best means against tumor, small-pox, malaria, influence, head-aches, asthma, delirium, etc. BOTTLE $1.00. Two tablespoon—full every Morning, 12 P. M. and Evening."

Kotora has a diploma, made out by the La Font Medical Institute, which authorizes James Kotora to practice "Electro-Therapeutics, Osteopathy, and Massage."

The police have about determined to clear the matter up by issuing a search warrant and going through the premises at 6949 May street.

GAD'S HILL SIGN OF SLUMS

NEIGHBORS OBJECT TO SETTLEMENT AS BRINGING EPITHET.

Meeting of Eleventh Ward People to Protest Against Work at Twenty-second and Robey Streets, but No Definite Action Is Taken—Alderman Burns Announces That the Garbage Box Ordinance Cannot Be Repealed, but Is Dead Letter.

The good work which Gad's Hill Settlement has been trying to do in the Eleventh Ward is not appreciated by all the residents, and steps were taken last night which may result in a petition for the removal of the small park and playground at Robey and Twenty-second streets. At a meeting of the Improvement club of the ward an attack was made against the conduct of the playground. Its presence was particularly resented because it caused the neighborhood to be spoken of as "slums."

"We don't want anything sent to us down here that will cause the papers to come down and write us up as an example of how the 'slums have been benefited by small parks,'" said one resident.

Burns Defends Small Park.

Alderman Charles Burns was inclined to defend the small park, but he said the residents had a right to object that the place is noisy at a late hour.

"The remedy," he said, "is to ask that the place be closed after dark. Children should not be out at a late hour. No child under 16 years of age should be allowed to be away from home after 8 o'clock."

"Oh, come now, Charlie," protested some one. "Where were you at the age of 16?"

Alderman Cullerton took part in the discussion, saying he had never encouraged the establishment of the playground.

"A committee of women came to me," he said, "and told about their plans for making a breathing spot, as they called it, for the children. I didn't encourage them in it, and the matter has ended about as I thought."

It proved, after some discussion, that the thing which rankles most deeply in the minds of Eleventh-Warders is that they have been written up in connection with the playground as one section of the "slums." No definite action was taken at the meeting.

Garbage Box Ordinance Dead.

The question of garbage boxes was another thing that caused considerable agitation. The property-owners object to the new ordinance and want to keep their wooden boxes. They were encouraged by Aldermen Cullerton and Burns to believe they would be allowed to.

"You needn't be afraid the city will work any hardship against you in this matter," said Alderman Burns. "It will be impossible to get this ordinance repealed, but it is already practically a dead letter. The people who have good wooden boxes will be allowed to keep them."

"I am surprised," replied Joe Kelley, "that an Alderman should come here and tell us that a city ordinance is a dead letter. If it is a bad ordinance let it be enforced until the people see it is bad and then let them repeal it."

DIES IN POLICE STATION CELL.

South Chicago Choreman, Found Unconscious in a Vacant Lot and Arrested, Is Dead.

Michael McGinty was found unconscious last evening in a vacant lot at Green Bay avenue, near Ninety-first street. The man was taken to the police station and after being revived was placed in a cell. Later the lockup keeper at the station noticed that McGinty sat very still in his cell. Upon investigation he found him dying. A physician was called, but the man died shortly after.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Tiona. E. & W.
A New Collar.

FINDS EXCUSE FOR POLICE

CHIEF BLAMES LONG BEAT IN HOT SUN FOR RECKLESS ACTS.

Trial of Walsh for Shooting Off Revolver in Victoria Hotel Takes Place—Civil Service Commissioner Powell Intimates That Fine of Ten Days' Pay Will Be the Punishment—Four Cans of Milk Condemned and Poured on the Ground.

Strange actions on the part of policemen may be explained as the result of tramping a long beat in the sun day after day, according to Chief O'Neill. This reason for the conduct of William Walsh, who fired his revolver in the Victoria Hotel, was given at his trial yesterday.

"The man had a long beat from his station at Kensington," said the Chief. "He had been injured by the heat and may not have been accountable. We have observed two cases recently where policemen thus affected have committed acts for which they should not be held responsible."

A report that the policeman shot in the direction of Frank Upman, the hotel proprietor, was denied by Mr. Upman. The vote as to Walsh's punishment was taken secretly, but Civil Service Commissioner Powell said he likely would be fined ten days' pay.

Walsh admitted that he had drunk two or three glasses of wine, and said that afterwards he had no recollection of what had occurred. He entered the buffet of the hotel and talked with the porters, according to Mr. Upman, then went into the lobby. A shot was heard by the proprietor, and he went into the lobby, finding Walsh standing alone. He had, it appeared, fired the shot downward, and a chip had been knocked from the mosaic floor by the bullet.

Policeman Higgins, who had been Walsh's companion in June, told the board that Walsh had been overcome by heat.

See Shakedown in Police Order.

The possibility has been suggested that the "note book" order of Chief of Police O'Neill directing policemen to take their stand before the doors of certain down-town resorts and take notes on the men who enter has been the medium of a "shakedown" of hotelkeepers. It has not been intimated that Chief O'Neill had any suspicion of a "shakedown," but that the complaints on which he acted were made by interested persons.

Milk Condemned and Seized.

Thirty-two gallons of milk containing water and formalin were poured on the ground at Thirty-ninth street and the Pennsylvania railway tracks by Milk Inspector Grady. A test had been made on the spot when the "milk train" arrived, four and cans were condemned.

TRIES TO KILL IN SALOON AND POLICE ARE SILENT.

Politician Shoots a Man and at the Stanton Avenue Station It Is Said That "No Report Has Been Made."

William Morgan's saloon, the Ulmer, at 3636 Cottage Grove avenue, was the scene last evening of a mysterious shooting affray which nearly cost a life. The police of the Stanton Avenue Station tried to suppress the story because one of the persons implicated is a politician of some influence. The desk sergeant said that it was of no consequence and that no report had been made.

Mark Moore, who narrowly missed being shot, was standing at the bar with Thomas Hosner, who lives in the Erie flats at Thirty-seventh street and Lake avenue. Two men and a woman entered a wineroom, and later the men came out and became involved in an argument with Moore and Hosner. Blows were struck and Moore and Hosner ran for the rear door. The politician fired a shot, and the bullet passed though Moore's coat, causing a flesh wound.

Low Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Every day during August the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. will sell round trip excursion tickets to St. Paul or Minneapolis at rate of $13.50, good for return passage up to Oct. 31. Passengers have choice of six routes and nine trains daily. City ticket office, 95 Adams street.

MORMONS PREACH; FIGHT IS RESULT.

Missionaries Lose Temper in Heat of Street Debate and Encounter Follows.

CROWD JOINS IN ROW.

Riot Call Is Sent in and Serious Creed Battle Is Stopped by Police.

BELIEF CAUSE OF DISPUTE.

Mormon missionaries were forced to resort to their fists last night in defense of their doctrines at an open air meeting at Chicago avenue and Wells street. As a consequence August Martinson of 205 Clark street, publisher of a religious paper, and who is stated to have begun the trouble, was severely hurt, and a wagon load of policemen was needed to quell the disturbance. No sooner was the patrol wagon seen in the distance, however, than the missionaries dispersed in the crowd and could not be found.

Martinson states that he was on his way home when he observed a large crowd at Chicago avenue and Wells street. Attracted by this, and rightly supposing it to be a religious gathering of some description, he crossed the road to hear to what denomination the preachers belonged. On entering the group around the three missionaries he found that they were upholding the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Asks Questions on Doctrine.

Then the name of Joseph Smith was announced and Mr. Martinson took exception to the statement made by one of the missionaries to the effect that Joseph Smith was directed by an angel and that it was therefore meet that he should make whatever laws seemed wise for him to make. The dispute grew acrimonious, and from a dignified discussion of doctrine passed into vituperative abuse on the part of the missionaries, and Mr. Martinson acknowledges, heated replies by himself.

Then, the victim of the assault affirms, one of the younger of the missionaries stepped up to him and struck him a severe blow in the face, which cut his cheek and rendered him almost unconscious.

This precipitated matters, and the crowd joined in the quarrel. The missionaries had but few adherents in the group, and they might have received severe usage had not the patrol wagon appeared on the street, coming up at a gallop. In the confusion which ensued the Mormon missionaries disappeared, and when the police came up they could not find any one, save Mr. Martinson, who had been engaged in the fight.

Sick Woman Shoots Intruder.

A patrol wagon filled with policemen was required last evening to quell a riot which resulted from a quarrel between August Verhale and Victoe Lowart, a cigarmaker living at 121 North May street. The trouble occurred in the rear of Verhale's home at 52 Hawthorne avenue. During the progress of the fight Lowart was shot in the left cheek and left breast by Mrs. Verhale, who arose from a sick bed to aid her husband. Lowart was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where his condition is critical.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Lowart entered the rear yard of the house at 52 Hawthorne avenue. He acted riotously, it is alleged, and began making a loud noise. Verhale was seated on his rear porch and attempted to remonstrate with Lowart. The men met in the yard, when Verhale says Lowart struck him on the head with a club. Then a fight ensued between the crowd which had gathered. Clubs and revolvers were freely used and several persons were cut and bruised. In the midst of the struggle Mrs. Verhale left her bed, where she had been lying sick, and appeared in the yard with a revolver, where she found Lowart, who was lying on the ground.

Then she fired two shots at him, both taking effect. The trouble between Verhale and Lowart, it is said, is the result of a feud of long standing.

FINDS DEATH BY JUMPING OFF STATE STREET BRIDGE.

Thoros Vlahos, Aged 19, Commits Suicide Early in Evening in Presence of Half a Hundred Spectators.

In the presence of a half hundred people who were crossing the State street bridge last night at 8 o'clock Thoros Vlahos, 19 years old, jumped into the river and drowned. Last night his father, Thoros Vlahos Sr., pleaded with the boy to mend his ways. His father asked him if he would take care of the fruit store part of the night, so that the father could go to his home at 12 North State street and sleep. The younger Vlahos refused and ran away.

Ten minutes later he met Peter Calavretenos, a friend, who persuaded him to go home and later relieve his father. Calavretenos started for the North Side with Vlahos. As they approached the bridge Vlahos gave a yell and leaped into the river. He sank and never came to the surface. Calavretenos ran to the elder Vlahos, a block and a half away, and told of the suicide.

While dragging for the body Policeman Charles Hannigan fell in the river. He was taken out unconscious and revived with difficulty.

SAVED BY CHICAGO FIREMAN.

Woman Rescued from Burning Building in Detroit by Captain Chivers of the Local Colored Company.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Gasoline exploded at 10 o'clock in the rear of Thomas Walsh's grocery and a fire developed that spread to a row of buildings fronting on Gratiot avenue. Several women were caught in the upper floors. Many had narrow escapes. One death was probably averted by Captain D. W. Chivers of the colored company of the Chicago Fire department, who is in Detroit on a vacation. Captain Chivers saw a woman overcome reel up to one of the windows. He ran upstairs and brought her down in his arms.

DIVORCE IN PLACE OF DEATH.

Michael Urbanawitz Fails at Suicide and Will Go to Courts for Separation from Wife.

Michael Urbanawitz, a Russian living at 77 Ontario street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid, because of a quarrel with his wife. After Urbanawits had been revived sufficiently to render speech possible he said:

"I was only excited. I thought I wanted to die, but I know better now. My wife is not worth dying for. I will get a divorce."

Urbanawitz will recover.

BIG APARTMENT BUILDING SOLD.

Structure at La Salle Avenue and Oak Street Changes Hands for One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Mineota apartment building at the southwest corner of La Salle avenue and

INVADER WINS THROUGH A FOUL

Third Cup Race Is Given to Canadian Boat by Decision of the Judges.

HAPPENS AT THE START.

Skipper Jarvis' Shrewdness Forces His Rival Into Too Tight a Squeeze.

MILWAUKEE GETS A SHOW.

OFFICIAL SCORE.

Start 11:00

SECOND BUOY.

Invader 12:29:15

THIRD BUOY.

Invader 1:36:06

FINISH.

Invader 2:49:01
Cadillac disqualified.

SCORE BY RACES.

Invader 2
Cadillac 1

The winds today will be off the lake, shifting from northeast to southeast.

The third heat of the yacht race for Canada's Cup was given by the judges to Invader yesterday, after the Canadian yacht had been fouled by Cadillac. This gives the Canadian two heats to one for the American boat. If Invader wins again today the cup will pass over to the Royal Canadian Yacht club until won again by an American boat. Cadillac still has a chance to retain the prize by winning two straight races.

The foul occurred at the starting line. In maneuvering for the start Cadillac was placed directly in front of Invader, which had the right of way. If Cadillac came about to avoid collision there was danger of fouling the buoy. The American yacht could not pass under its opponent's bows, and when Captain Thompson did finally go about Invader ran up behind and its bowsprit rigging touched Cadillac's stern.

The foul did no damage to either boat, and in a minute both craft were away on the race, but the judges took quick action, and, steaming after Cadillac, called it from the race. Invader sailed over the course, escorted by Milwaukee, which sailed out to try speed with the Canadian in light weather. Milwaukee was in no condition for a race and was sailed by a green crew, but was only beaten two and a half minutes.

Yachtsmen Approve Verdict.

Among the members of the Chicago Yacht club last evening there was scarcely any one who criticised the action of the judges. It was generally admitted Cadillac was in the wrong. Captain Thompson was not willing to admit the rights of Invader, however, and declared Captain Jarvis had gone out of his way to force the foul on Cadillac. There was no chance for a protest, however. The rules governing the races provide that the decision of the judges shall be final in all things, and the matter will not be opened.

Up to the time Cadillac was called off the course the Detroit yacht was holding its own. The wind became much lighter after the first leg, and Invader, it was thought, would have had the advantage. The two boats had begun the first real windward work seen in the entire match, and they were having a spirited battle for position when Cadillac squared away and left the line alone. Cadillac sailed better and was kept in better trim than in Monday's race, and made a much better showing.

It was rumored among yachtsmen yesterday that Cadillac had been bought by a syndicate of Chicago men, headed by Captain Thompson. C. Shaw, business manager of the boat, declared that Cadillac was to go back to Detroit after the races, and that it is not for sale. Captain Thompson disavowed any intention of buying the boat.

Breeze Fresh at Start.

Ten minutes before the start it promised to be a most interesting match. The wind came up fresh from the southeast, and by the time the yachts were taken outside the breakwater there was so much breeze that both were given a single reef in anticipation of more wind. When Thistle fired the warning gun the yellow was run up at the fore gaff as a signal to leave all rivals to port. The course was the triangular sailed on Saturday, and this meant that the leg to the southeast was to be covered first, giving a good beat to windward as the breeze then held.

In the maneuvering for position Captain Jarvis held Invader persistently to the westerly end of the line marked by Thistle, while Captain Thompson tacked and gybed around the end stake at the other end. Both were figuring on gaining a weather berth, but Jarvis took the question of right of way into his calculations and chose the position that would land him on the line sailing on the starboard tack. When the gun fired the start Invader had just come about by Thistle and was standing for the line on the starboard tack and sailing almost parallel to it. Thompson had tacked just before the gun and was sailing for the line on the port tack and was right on the buoy. Invader had good speed, while Cadillac had but little way. It could not go fast enough to cross Invader's bow and it could not come back again without fouling the buoy if it kept on for the line. Jarvis had planned to force Cadillac about before crossing the line and thereby gain a good distance while the American boat was getting around again to go over the mark. Thompson tried to squeeze Cadillac through the last narrowing gap and at the last moment swept over to the other tack. Cadillac had lost its way, however, and Invader struck its stern with the bowsprit. A man on Cadillac shoved the Canadian away and the two boats separated, both going clear of the buoy and standing on.

Jarvis Wins Opt Again.

Invader, holding the windward position, went about at 11:04 and Cadillac followed, drawing ahead. Invader went on to the other tack at once. A couple of minutes later Cadillac followed Invader on to the starboard tack, and like a flash Jarvis split tacks again. The two boats were heading together again, and there was a moment of suspense to see which would be ahead. Cadillac was forced about, however, taking a position under Invader's lee. This seemed to please Jarvis, for he did not change again, and the yachts stood for the open lake. Cadillac began to foot much faster than the challenger and drew ahead, Invader pointing higher.

The judges had come to their decision by this time, and Thistle steamed after Cadillac. Through the megaphone Captain Thompson was told that his boat was disqualified, and a minute afterward Cadillac abandoned the course. Invader came about for the buoy at 12:28, and so closely had Captain Jarvis reckoned that Invader nearly made it on the next tack. The wind had shifted to the east somewhat, which made this leg shorter sailing.

The only interest left was the impromptu affair between Invader and Milwaukee. The "sidewalk" had crossed the starting line at 11:02:15, keeping well out of the way of the racers. Invader turned the buoy at 12:29:15 and Milwaukee's time was 12:31:20. Invader had been able to gain but fifteen seconds on the beat to windward. The second leg was a broad reach of seven knots, Invader finishing it at 1:36:05 and Milwaukee at 1:40:06, making a gain for the leg of 1:58 for the Canadian. The last leg started as a spinnaker run, but the wind hauled again and the spinnakers were exchanged for balloon jibs. Invader gained 1:36 on this leg, but Milwaukee did not have a spinnaker on board and used its balloon jib.

Skipper Thompson Explains.

Captain Thompson was inclined to think the judges had given Invader the better of the decision. "I believe Captain Jarvis deliberately ran down to where I was crossing the line for the purpose of forcing Cadillac on the wrong side of the buoy in crossing," he said. "I know Invader was not pointing as high as it can, and under the circumstances I believe I was entitled to enough room to cross the line. Had I made room for Invader I would have fouled the buoy, and I think this point is fully covered in the rules of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes."

The rule cited is section 4 of chapter xxviii. and reads as follows:

"A yacht which, in consequence of neglect or violation of any of these rules, shall foul another yacht or compel another yacht to foul a mark or obstruction or run aground, may be disqualified and shall pay all damages, and a yacht which shall wrongfully cause another to luff or bear away in order to avoid fouling, or shall without cause compel another yacht to give room or tack as otherwise provided in these rules, or shall fail to tack or bear away as required, or shall in any way infringe or fail to comply with any of these rules, may be disqualified."

Captain Thompson contended that Cadillac had been "without cause compelled to give room and tack." Captain Jarvis met Captain Thompson at the boat landing and extended his hand. "I am sorry this has taken place, Captain Thompson," he said, "but you see it was a matter of the rules of the road, which we must all follow."

Might Have Been Avoided.

Yachtsmen generally approve of the decision. "There was but one thing for the judges to do under the circumstances," said Edward Rosing of the Canada's Cup committee, "and that was to call Cadillac out of the race. We are all sorry to see the race go that way, and the Canadians do not relish it much more than we do, but rules are made to be lived up to. Thompson could have escaped the foul in several ways. If, instead of standing straight for the line, when he must have known he could not cross Invader's bows, he had paid away, gone to leeward of Invader and come about under its stern, he could have secured a position on the Canadian's weather quarter and crossed the line with little loss of time. It was not a question of getting blanketed, for the boats would have passed going in opposite courses and the blanket would not have lasted a minute. At the worst he could have gone on the other side of the buoy, and the time lost here would have been better than giving the race away."

Charles E. Kremer, veteran yachtsman and admiralty proctor, also sided with the judges. "Cadillac was clearly in the wrong," he said, "and the judges took the only course left for them. No one can dispute their decision and there is no appeal permitted by the rules."

Today's race will be to windward or leeward and return, according to the direction of the wind. The start will be made at 11 o'clock.

SHAMROCK'S MAST IS STEPPED.

Work on the Cup Challenger Progresses Rapidly—Combination Mast Much Admired by the Experts.

New York, Aug. 13.—Work went on admirably in the Erie basin today so far as the fitting out of Shamrock II. was concerned. Early in the morning the jury mast was ripped out, the thick and unwieldy spar opposing little obstacle to the machinery of the derrick.

The combination mast, which is the first of its kind to be used in a racing yacht, has caused much admiration among yachtsmen. There were only two occasions in the history of the battles for the America's Cup when it became necessary to clew up and haul down topsails and eventually to house the topmasts. Thus, while Constitution and Columbia are provided with telescopic topmasts, the lower mast and the topmast on each are always subjected to unusual strain aloft.

The spreaders in the cup defenders seem to be depended on for much. When one spreader breaks the mast goes over the side, and by such a contingency America's Cup may be either won or lost.

The hollow spars were ready for shipment this afternoon, and the great derrick landed the enormous mast of Shamrock on dry land. By 5 o'clock the mast was in position and was steadied temporarily by shrouds. Shamrock will then take the place of Erin in dry dock and will have its hull scraped for the numerous impending trials.

Spring Lake Regatta.

Grand Haven, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Problem of Lake Geneva won the Glen Ella Cup in the regatta on Spring Lake today. Canterbury was second and Eaglet third.

COMISKEY SIGNS HIS PLAYERS.

Owner of White Stockings Decides to Be Prepared Against Raids if Peace Plans Fail.

Not to be caught napping in the rush to sign players for next year, President Comiskey of the White Stockings improved his leisure moments while in Cleveland with the team by signing all of his men to contracts for 1902.

This information was conveyed by wire to American league headquarters yesterday, and included the names of the players signed. They are Sugden, Katoll, Patterson, Isbell, Shugart, Hartman, Hoy, McFarland, and Burke. "Commy" did not have to spend any time negotiating with the rest of his White Stockings, as Jones, Sullivan, Griffith, Callahan, and Mertes signed contracts for two and three years last spring, and these contracts do not depend upon the validity of the option or reserve clauses, as they are straightaway contracts.

President Hart and Catcher Frank Chance had a conference in the afternoon which ended amicably, but Hart did not disclose the conclusions reached, if any.

The National league expressed the firm belief that the old organization would enforce its "black list" strictly against players who have jumped to the American league or may do so at any future time.

EXMOOR TOURNEY ON TODAY.

Entries Already Received Promise as Large a Number of Women Players as in Glen View Contest.

Up to last night thirty-eight players had entered for the second annual women's golf tournament of the Exmoor Country club, which is scheduled to begin this morning at Highland Park.

As entries can be made up till 10 o'clock this morning the field will probably be as large as that at Glen View last week, while the quality it is fully as good. All of the players who figured prominently in the Glen View tournament, with the exception of Mrs. H. A. Beidler, have entered. Her absence will be atoned for by the presence of Mrs. W. L. De Wolf, Mrs. G. A. McKinlock, and Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine, all three of whom rank in the first flight of the local players. Mrs. De Wolf on the skill she displayed in the Midlothian tournament is likely to prove a strong candidate for first honors, although the course will not be so familiar to her as to some of the other contestants.

Eleven players have entered from Exmoor, including Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Mrs. J. M. Cutter, and Miss Grace Chapman. Glen View will have eight representatives and Skokie five. Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, who made a fine showing at Glen View, will uphold the honor of the Edgewater club. The program for today is as follows:

10 a. m.—Qualifying round, 18 holes, medal play, eight lowest scores to qualify for the Exmoor Cup and eight next for Women's Cup.

1 p. m.—Approaching and putting contest.

Edgewater golfers defeated the Hinsdale team in the second half of a home and home match at Edgewater yesterday by 10 up, the final score standing 14 to 4.

Robbins finished 3 up on the match, Guy Lilly Jr. supplying the other point by defeating H. Lapham Jr. by 1 up after being 2 down at the ninth. William Clow Jr. made the largest winning, finishing 5 up on J. W. Beckwith. Clow's medal score of 91 was the lowest. The best cards:

William Clow Jr.—

Out	5	7	5	4	5	5	6	4	4—43
In	5	4	5	7	5	5	6	4	4—48—91

Walter Knott—

Out	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	4	4—41
In	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	4—48—89

The scores:

Edgewater.	1st.	2d.	Hinsdale.	1st.	2d.
William Clow Jr..	4	5	J. W. Beckwith..	0	0
Walter Knott....	3	4	S. R. Dagger....	0	0
H. Darlington....	2	0	G. H. Robbins..	0	0
H. Lapham Jr....	3	0	Guy Lilly Jr....	0	1
F. S. Ellicott....	1	0	J. Martin	0	0
F. E. Donohoe	1	2	W. Wylie	0	0
J. C. Brocklebank	1	1	A. R. Robinson....	0	0
Totals	11		Totals	4	

Edgewater up.

Miss Carrie Nealy won both the driving and approaching and putting contests at the Midlothian Country club yesterday. In the latter she tied with Mrs. J. F. Mauseer with a score of 12 for three balls, and in the playoff won. Mrs. R. Fitzgerald was second in the driving contest.

Play for the Windsor Cup.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The third round in the match for the Windsor Cup among the women of the Kenosha Country club was played this afternoon with the following results: Mrs. G. A. Yule defeated Miss Josephine Kellogg 2 up, 1 to play; Miss Elizabeth Simmons defeated Mrs. James Cavanagh 4 up, 3 to play; Miss Kimball won from Miss Swandals by default; and Mrs. E. P. Chaffast and Miss Lapsley tied after a ten-hole match, the match being protested by both parties.

CHAMPIONS LOSE AND WIN

WHITE STOCKINGS ARE SHUT OUT IN FIRST GAME.

Earl Moore Holds His Opponents Down to Low Figures, but Comiskey's Men Get Revenge on McNeal for His Two Previous Defeats—Make Twenty Hits and Fourteen Runs Off the Youngster — Patterson Is Himself Again.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	60	36	.625	Philadelphia	45	47	.489
Boston	54	39	.581	Cleveland	40	53	.430
Baltimore	51	38	.573	Washington	36	53	.404
Detroit	50	45	.526	Milwaukee	35	61	.365

Yesterday's Results.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 1.
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3 (thirteen innings).

Games Today.

Baltimore at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cleveland, O., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Chicago's champions and McAleer's Buckeyes played a double-header at American league park this afternoon and broke even.

Chicago never had a chance to win the first game with Earl Moore on the slab. He had the Chicago men at his mercy, and until the eighth inning only one man had been able to land on the ball safely, and his hit was of a scratchy nature. But in the ninth Chicago managed to stop Moore in his record-breaking rôle and slammed two more hits through the infield, but it was useless, for they could not force a man across the plate and avoid the shutout. The score was 4 to 0.

Cleveland broke the ice in the second inning and sent one Buckeye across the plate. Lachance opened with a triple to the fence in right. Bradley popped up a fly to Jones, who got the sun in his eyes and muffed the ball. Lachance registering the first run. The Buckeyes again got busy in the fourth and added two more when, after two were out, Lachance singled and scored on Bradley's triple to center.

The final run of the game was made in the fifth, when Moore singled. Pickering bunted towards Katoll, who threw the ball over Isbell's head, permitting Moore to reach the plate.

The White Stockings, although they fought until the last man was out, found Moore a puzzle they could not solve.

In the second game the champions gave McNeal, who has twice beaten them, an awful drubbing. The men from Chicago cracked out twenty hits, the result of which was fourteen runs. Roy Patterson was again the "St. Croix wonder." McAleer's men did not even get the countenance of a hit until the fourth inning, when they managed to squeeze one through the infield, which ultimately brought the only run of the game for the Buckeyes.

Chicago started scoring in the first, when Hoy walked and was sacrificed to second by Jones, scoring on Mertes' single to right. Two more were annexed in the third. Hoy opened with a single and was advanced on Sugden's out to Lachance. Mertes walked and McFarland flied out to Gallagher. Isbell singled and Hoy reached the counting station. While Hartman was at bat Mertes stole home, and by a frantic slide beat the ball. Hartman hit to the fence in right for three bases, scoring Isbell.

Ten men went to bat in the fifth, and-singles by McFarland, Hartman, Shugart, and Patterson, a triple by Sullivan, a base on balls, and errors by Gallagher and Beck, scored six runs. Again in the sixth the champions got another bunch. Mertes started the round with a home run. McFarland and Isbell were out on grounders. Then successive singles by Hartman, Shugart, Sullivan, and Patterson enabled Hartman and Shugart to reach the plate. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Pick'ng, cf.	0	2	0	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hinkle, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Gal'her, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
O'Brien, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	McF'land, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Beck, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1	Isbell, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Lachance, 1b	2	2	7	1	0	Hartman, 3b	0	1	3	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0	Shugart, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Wood, c.	0	0	9	1	0	Burke, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Shiebeck, ss.	0	0	3	3	1	Katoll, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Moore, p.	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	4	9	27	14	2	Totals	0	1	28	10	3

Cleveland	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	*	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Three base hits—Lachance, Bradley. Struck out—By Moore, 6; by Katoll, 6. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 3. Umpire—Mannassau. Time—1:55.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Pick'ng, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hoy, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Gal'her, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Jones, rf.	2	1	2	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sugden, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Beck, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	McF'and, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Lach'se, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	Isbell, 1b.	1	2	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Hartman, 3b	2	2	1	2	0
Wood, c.	0	0	2	3	2	Shugart, ss.	1	2	3	3	0
Shiebeck, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	Sullivan, c.	1	2	10	1	0
McNeal, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Patterson, p.	2	2	0	2	0
Totals	1	5	27	14	3	Totals	14	22	27	9	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	1	0	3	0	6	3	1	0	*	14

Three base hits—Sullivan, Hartman. Home run—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Shugart. Stolen bases—Mertes [2]. Double plays—Shiebeck-Lachance; Shugart-Isbell; Shugart-Mertes-Isbell. Hit by pitcher—By McNeal, 1; by Patterson, 1. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 1; off McNeal, 1. Struck out—By Patterson, 9; by McNeal, 1. Wild pitches—Patterson, 2. Umpire—Mannassau. Time—1:45.

THIRTEEN INNINGS AT BOSTON.

Collins' Men Win a Great Game from Philadelphia—Lewis and Wiltse the Opposing Pitchers.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.—Philadelphia succumbed after a hard struggle in the thirteenth inning of today's game. The visitors led until the eighth, when a pass, two singles, and a triple tied matters up. Boston won in the thirteenth on Collins' three-bagger and Freeman's single. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	Fultz, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Hahn, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Davis, 3b.	0	1	12	1	0
Collins, 3b.	2	4	3	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Freeman, 1b.	1	1	9	1	1	Lajoie, 2b.	0	3	4	3	0
Stahl, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Seybold, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	5	4	2	0	McIntyre, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	1	5	2
Criger, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Roth, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Lewis, p.	0	2	0	3	0	Wiltse, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	4	14	39	16	2	Totals	3	9	*36	18	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Collins, Lewis. Three-base hits—Davis, Lewis, McIntyre. Collins [2]. Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Ely. Stolen bases—Fultz, Cross, Freeman, Parent. Double plays—Stahl-Criger, Criger-Parent. First on balls—Off Lewis, 5; off Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By Lewis, 3; by Wiltse, 1. Wild pitch—Lewis. Time—2:50. Umpire—Cantillon.

Baltimore, 5; Washington, 1.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—The gilt-edged work of McGinnity, backed by almost perfect fielding, gave Baltimore today's game. Score:

Wash'gton.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Maltzer, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Donlin, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Gear, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Seymour, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
Dungan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Keister, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Jordan, 1b.	0	0	12	0	2	Brodie, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Jackson, lf.	1	0	4	0	0
Clingm'n, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Bresnahan, c.	2	2	5	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McGinnity, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	5	27	12	3	Totals	5	5	27	10	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Clarke, McGraw, Williams. Stolen bases—Keister. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Double play—Williams-Donlin. Bases on balls—Off Carrick, 5; off McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Carrick, 1; by McGinnity, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1. Time—1:30. Umpires—Haskell and Connolly.

Great Western Circuit.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Great Western Circuit races opened in this city today. A sensational incident of the 2:35 pace was the fall of Theresa, causing Hoo Did to go over her, smashing both sulkies and spraining Driver Fitch's shoulder severely. The judges decided to place both Hoo Did and Theresa, and ruled Donna McGregor off the track. Summaries:

2:35, pace, purse $600:

Guy Red, by Red Dick [Marvin]	1	1	1
Author, b. g., by Williams [Pearce]	4	3	2
Isabell Simmons, b. s., by Whitey S. [Rosemire]	3	4	3
Theresa, Hoo Did, Donna McGregor, and Cherry Prince started.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:20 pace, purse $600:

Roy Day, b. h., by Baron Dillon [Hilbee]	4	2	1
Commodore, b. s., by Governor D. [Bescroft]	1	1	2
Baron Waltzer, b. g., by Altamont [Pollitt]	2	4	3
Ida Vancourtland, D. O. Mc., and Sufredt started.			

Time—2:14¾; 2:15¾; 2:17¼; 2:20¼; 2:17¾.

2:17 trot, purse $600:

Sunbeam, b. g., by Hambletonian [Fullager]	1	1	1
Johnny Molock, b. g., by Molock [Chandler]	2	2	2
Dan Artful, r. h., by Vatinea [Ames]	3	3	3
Lampalinia Girl, Pridewood, Betsey Ross, and Constanaro started.			

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:17.

BRUSH'S CLUB IS ON THE MARKET.

Supposed Agent of Cincinnati Club Visits American League Executive.

DOES NOT SHOW HIS HAND

President Johnson Considers the Franchise Valuable in Good Hands.

SITUATION IS PECULIAR.

Cincinnati's baseball club, owned by John T. Brush, is for sale at a stated figure. Such was the information conveyed to Ban Johnson yesterday by a Cincinnati businessman, who asked the advice of the American league President as to the desirability of purchase.

This discussion of Mr. Brush and his interests came out of a business talk between Johnson and the Cincinnati man, whose name Johnson is not inclined to divulge, and the latter had no suspicion that his caller might be acting in the interest of Mr. Brush. Accordingly he was much surprised last night when shown a telegram from Cincinnati containing the statement that an agent of Brush has been authorized to visit him with a proposition to sell the club.

Johnson's home was formerly Cincinnati, and he is well acquainted there; so it would not be surprising that he be consulted by would-be purchasers, were it not for the fact that he is the President of the American league. This appears to be rubbing it into Brush, unless Brush is really willing to throw down his fellow-cronies for the sake of disposing of a non-paying property for a good sum.

President Johnson said last night: "My caller gave no intimation that he was authorized to sell the club nor did he even state that he had an option. He made the simple remark that the club could be bought for a certain sum, naming the sum. He asked what I thought of it as an investment, and I told him Cincinnati was a good baseball city and the club would pay were it in good hands and managed properly. I asked him if he had any purchasers who thought of buying it and he admitted it was doubtful. He came right back and asked if I could dispose of it or know of any one who would buy. I told him I did know of such parties, but he did not ask for their names nor did I volunteer any more information. There the matter ended. It is a peculiar situation for an American league man to be talking of National league affairs and I am sorry publicity is to be given the incident at all."

It is quite a startling state of affairs when interviews and conferences like the one of yesterday are taking place, and Brush has authorized the sale of his club the cause of the National league is weakened considerably and the American league will be able to make much better terms in the peace negotiations which are now pending, with good chances of a successful ending of the baseball war.

BOSTON DEFEATS MATTHEWSON

New York Plays Bean Eaters to Standstill Without a Run for Nine Innings, Then Loses Game.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	63	33	.602	Boston	57	46	.553
Philadelphia	54	38	.587	New York	57	48	.535
St. Louis	51	41	.573	Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	49	44	.527	Chicago	37	61	.377

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 3; New York, 0 (ten innings).
Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 4 (twelve innings).

Games Today.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

New York, Aug. 13.—Boston beat New York in ten innings today. Matthewson, who up to the final round had outpitched Nichols, weakened, and, with the bases filled and two out in the tenth inning, Cooley hit for two bases, sending in three runs. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hamilton, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	1	0	17	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	Demont, 2b.	1	1	2	0	0
Hickm. 2b.	0	1	2	0	0	Cooley, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	4	2	1	Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Smith, c.	0	0	8	2	0	Lowe, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	Kittridge, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Mat'wson, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Nichols, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	0	5	30	11	2	Totals	3	7	36	19	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Bases on balls—Off Matthewson, 2; off Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Matthewson, 9; by Nichols, 3. Two-base hits—Kittridge, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Cooley. Double plays—Long-Demont-Tenney, Demont-Tenney. Hit by pitcher—Murphy. Wild pitches—Matthewson [2]. Nichols. Passed balls—Smith [1], Kittridge [2]. Umpire—Emslie. Time—1:55.

Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 4.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—Cincinnati played another twelve inning game with St. Louis today and won out in the twelfth, aided by the local team's errors. In the eleventh, with two outs and two on bases, Stimmel purposely passed Burkett to first, filling the bases, then struck Padden out.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	5	0	1	Dobbs, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	Harley, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Nichols, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	4	1	0	Crawford, rf.	1	3	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	3	1	Magoon, ss.	1	2	6	4	1
Snyder, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Seybold, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Nichols, c.	0	2	0	0	0	Fox, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	4	2	0	Bernard, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Murphy, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Stimmel, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	4	11	36	18	4	Totals	6	14	36	15	1

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hit—Donovan. Home run—McGann. Hit by pitcher—By Stimmel, 1. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Nichols, Schriver, Harley, Fox. Bases on balls—Off Murphy, 2; off Stimmel, 5. Stolen bases—Magoon, 2; Harley, 1; Birkett, 1. Struck out—By Stimmel, 5; by Murphy, 4. Time—2:35. Umpire O'Day.

Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 2.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Kitson had the hard-hitting Phillies on his staff today, striking out ten men and allowing only six scattered hits and two runs. Score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Wolver'n, 2b	0	2	3	3	0	Sheckard, lf	1	1	1	0

MONK LOSES O LORD DERBY.

r-All Trot the Feature the First Day at Brighton Beach.

RACES ON THE CARD.

da Makes Easy Work of latch with Joe Patchen in Two Heats.

MAKES TRACK SOFT.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Beach, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.] rain that left the track soft at the New York trotting meeting was day over the running course at Beach with a fair-sized crowd. o yesterday's postponement an had been added to the card, the and the horses were called at 12:30. ing been impossible yesterday, the crowded with horses all the morn- Abbott and Cresceus, who go Thurs- the most observed as they worked , with a fast quarter at the end, showed better than a 2:10 gait. e-for-all was decided in advance een Lord Derby and Charlie Herr, selling 2 to 1 over the field, while dian gelding, Harold H., also wice as much as all the others in ace. first heat of the free-to-all, Geor- the pole. Charlie Herr broke at and ran to the outside. Georgena at the quarter in 32¼. The Monk erby three lengths back. The half 6, and in the next quarter Derby a length. Geers made his drive down the homestretch and soon had beaten, but The Monk was full of won by a head.

as if there was a chance to beat horse, but the second heat showed d beat. Charlie Herr took the pole rn, with The Monk in close at- Georgena third, and Derby trailing. e no change of positions for three- of a mile. Herr swung wide into stretch, letting Derby through at From that point to within 100 feet s there was quite a battle between ers never came to real drive, how- as The Monk broke the finish was 2:09¾.

made another exhibition of The the third heat, trailing to the half then taking the pole from behind. The Monk at the head of the stretch m beaten in a dozen strides. Char- pulled up quite lame.

fourth mile Noble had a notion that might be able to outbrush Derby lowed the latter to make the pace quarter was in :36¾, the half in en a little sprint was indulged in Monk pulled on Lord Derby, but stepped the last quarter in :31 and at the finish in 2:16.

pace was a Waterloo for the back- Harold H., as after he won the first heat in 2:10, he was of no account. Sphinx, who drove him out in this also the contender in the second which Dark Wilkes was first in 2:09. cooked the whole field except who won the third heat by five open e 2:13, the fourth in 2:13½, and the 2:13¼, Dark Wilkes being distanced Harold H. was a fair second, but

was considerable interest in the tween the pacers Joe Patchen and C. W. Marks of Chicago, who n Patchen, came on to see the race, rand other Chicagoans being pres- Patchen was allowed to warm up ner after the horses came out for but once the word was given sessionists faded. Anaconda beat ngths to the quarter in :35 and was ar ahead at the half in 1:01. Then k the gelding back to let the black in hail. Anaconda jogged home n Patchen forty yards back. The at was won with equal ease. t trotters, seven of whom scored for heat, were a bad lot. Coxey, who t Detroit, was made favorite. Nig- won the first and second heats in d, leading the others from one to s all the way, with Coxey laid up- rd mile he made a good fight and in beating the previous heat with ievelin was never caught. Child left horses to the start for the fourth heat. made a break at the first turn and r behind it seemed hopeless. He , however, and got up forty yards wire and won out handily in 2:15. eat also fell to him. Summaries:

200; 2:14 trot:

[illegible] by Bourbon 3 1 1 1
[illegible] g., by Cyclone 1 3 2 2
blk. g., by Wilkes 2 2 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 7 ro

m. [Walker] 1 1 1
[illegible] 2 2 2
[illegible] 3 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

m. [Clark] 1 1 1
[illegible] 2 2 2
[illegible] 3 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

m. [Saunders] 1 1 1
[illegible] 2 2 2
[illegible] 3 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

[illegible] by Manbrino King 1 1 1
[illegible] 2 2 2
[illegible] 3 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

IBBON TROTTING MEET.

M. Wins Exciting Race from Ewen Over the Glens Falls Track in 2:09 Pace.

ls, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A fast track ated today's Grand Circuit meet. ce brought out six starters. The t gave an exciting finish between L and Stacker Taylor. The former riving finish by a close margin. heat finished with Hal McEwen, lor, and Raymond M. going under der whip and not a neck apart in der. Dan M. sulked and refused he second heat. Summaries:

pace, purse $1,000:

blk. s., by Thorndyke 1 1 1
[illegible] 2 2 2
[illegible] 3 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

ch. g. [Garth] 4 2 1 1
[illegible] 1 1 2 2
[illegible] 2 3 3 3
[illegible] 3 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 7 ro

[illegible] [McKinney] ..... 3 ds
[illegible] [McDonald] ..... 3 ds
2:09; 2:11; 2:14¼; 2:12; 2:14¾.

trot, the Horizon, purse $1,500:

[illegible] [Hawker (Macey)] 1 1 1
[illegible] [McDonald] 2 2 2
[illegible] [Burch] 3 3 3
[illegible] [Woodin] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

Combination, purse $1,000:

g., by Woodlark [Snow] 1 1 1
[illegible] 2 2 2
[illegible] 3 3 3
[illegible] 4 4 4
[illegible] ..... 5 5 ro
[illegible] ..... 6 6 ro
[illegible] ..... 7 7 ro

[illegible] [McCarthy] ..... 3 ds
[illegible] ..... 3 ds
2:09; 2:11; 2:14¼; 2:12; 2:14¾.

rotting at Macomb.

Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Macomb Fair today with big fields in all classes.

ree 4300—Virginia won second, third, ng Mary Ann won first heat. Fair Gold King, Bonnie Medium, Fair Winnie, Tommy Keyport, Fair Jimmie, and King Norfolk.

time 2:10—Star Alberton won third, ng Fair Play, Fair Billy won first Little Minister, Fair Play, Mighty ute 2:12 Claudie Gilbert won first, Delphenus Lee Marwood and started.

EMPRESS BURIED BESIDE HUSBAND

Kaiser and King Follow the Body to Its Last Resting Place.

INTERMENT IS PRIVATE.

Public Excluded from the Brief Services at the Mausoleum in Potsdam Park.

CHURCH BELLS ARE TOLLED.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The body of Empress Frederick was laid beside that of her husband in the mausoleum at Sans Souci Park, Potsdam, at exactly noon today. The ceremony was attended by King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England and Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany and a host of royal relatives.

The interment was as private as possible, and consisted chiefly of a funeral cortège from Wild Park to the mausoleum in the Park Sans Souci. Only two foreign Ambassadors were present—Sir Francis Lascelles, British Ambassador, and Andrew White, the American representative to Germany, the latter having come from Rugen in order to be present.

The body was removed from Cronberg last night, where it was carried to the train amid exclamations of "Lebe wohl, mistress of Friedrichshof," from thousands of people.

Kaiser and King Meet the Train.

The train traveled throughout the night and arrived this morning at Wild Park, where Emperor William, King Edward, and their consorts were awaiting its arrival. About 300 persons were allowed in the park and they were made aware of the start of the cortège by the tolling of the Friedenskirche bells.

The route of the funeral procession was entirely through the park and the public road was crossed only once. At every avenue and every gate soldiers of Empress Frederick's famous guards were stationed and members of the secret police were scattered all around.

Reports of the alleged presence of Anarchists were rife, so all precautions were taken to prevent any attack on the members of the royal families.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning the bells of all the churches in Potsdam were tolled, with two intervals of rest. Shortly before half-past 10 o'clock Emperor William, the other members of the imperial family, and the visiting Princes assembled in the royal hall at the Wild Park railroad station. The high court officials, military dignitaries, Count von Bülow, and other members of the Cabinet, the Knights of the Black Eagle, and the members of the Reichstag assembled at 10:25 o'clock in an adjacent hall.

At 10:30 the signal was given that the funeral train was approaching. Conversation, which had been carried on in suppressed tones, entirely ceased, and an air of solemnity possessed the assembly. The train rolled in slowly and noiselessly.

Coffin Borne to Royal Hearse.

Twenty non-commissioned officers of the Dowager Empress' Hussar Regiment No. 2 came forward and bore the coffin to the royal hearse, which had in the meanwhile arrived from the new palace. Chamberlains and couriers with the royal insignia participated in the transfer of the coffin from the funeral car to the hearse.

Slowly and solemnly the procession formed. Eight staff officers seized the reins of the eight splendid black horses attached to the hearse, and four Knights of the Black Eagle took hold of the points of the pall cloth, while twelve royal chamberlains held the supports of the canopy covering the hearse, and four other courtiers held the cords from the corners. Flanking these, to the right and left, were two staff officers and twelve Captains.

The coffin, raised on a double bier, drawn by eight black horses, with tossing plumes and housed trappings bearing the Prussian eagle.

The Kaiser and King Edward followed on foot, both in the blue uniform of the Empress Frederick's regiment of Dragoons, the former wearing the decorations of the orders of the Black Eagle and the English Garter. A miscellaneous crowd of officers followed.

The procession moved through the triumphal arches to the New Palace, and then through the park to the San Souci garden, all of which were closed rigidly against the public, though a few newspaper men were admitted by card.

Only Royalty Enters Mausoleum.

The procession reached the mausoleum at 11:40 o'clock. The proceedings there were most simple. The coffin was carried into the mausoleum followed by the Emperor and Empress, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the royal Princes, and other members of royal families, the rest of those present remaining outside during the last ceremonies.

After the body had been lowered into the vault the choir from the Berlin Cathedral sang "Christ Is the Resurrection," by Grell. A prayer followed, and then the choir sang "Be Faithful Unto Death," by Neidhart. This was the only service.

In the meanwhile the Emperor stood beside the tomb in a most solemn manner. There was no weeping, but King Edward frequently used his handkerchief, for beads of perspiration were coursing down his brow.

After the brief ceremony the royal party withdrew and the invited guests, military men, diplomats, statesmen, etc., filed in for the last hasty view of the coffin.

Ambassador White's return here for the funeral was upon the special invitation of Emperor William. After the services at the mausoleum Mr. White was about to withdraw with the other Ambassadors, when the Emperor sent for him and expressed his warmest sympathy with him in his recent affliction.

Edward Leaves for Homburg.

King Edward left tonight for Homburg and Queen Alexandra started by special train for Hamburg, where she will embark on the royal yacht Osborne, which will proceed to Copenhagen. King Edward will remain at Homburg three weeks for the cure.

Memorial Service in London.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Memorial services for Empress Frederick were held in the chapel royal, St. James' Palace, today. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and representatives of the various foreign embassies were present. Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and Henry White, the Secretary, represented the American Embassy.

Dispatches from all parts of the continent announce the celebration of memorial services in honor of the Dowager Empress.

France Mourns for Empress.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Memorial services for Empress Frederick were held today in the Protestant Church on the Rue Blanche.

NOTED SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPLORER DEAD.

BARON NILS ADOLPH ERIK NORDENSKIÖLD

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—Baron Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer and naturalist, who was to have headed an antarctic exploring expedition, starting this month, is dead.

Baron Nils Adolph Erik Nordenskjold was born at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, in November, 1832. He came of a family long eminent in scientific pursuits, and early in life devoted himself to scientific studies. He made excursions into the rich mineral lands of Finland, and soon became eminent in this particular branch of science. He was nominated to many appointments, but he had incurred the suspicion of the Russian authorities by participation in students' meetings, and not only lost his appointments but was compelled to leave the country.

He settled in Sweden, and in 1858 started on his arctic travels by accompanying Torell to Spitsbergen. When he returned to Stockholm he was appointed director of the Mineralogical department. Three years later he went north again and mapped the southern part of Spitsbergen. In 1868 he started north again, and managed to reach the high altitude of 81 degrees 42 minutes. He sailed again to Spitsbergen in 1872, and, although the vessels were held in the ice for a long time, he managed to survey part of Northeast Land.

Nordenskjold then turned his attention to Siberian exploration, and in 1875 sailed through the Kara Sea to the Yenisael and ascended the river in a small boat, returning home overland. This was the first time that any ship had succeeded in penetrating from the Atlantic to the great Siberian rivers. After a flying visit to Philadelphia in the following year, Nordenskjold introduced the first merchandise to Siberia by sea.

After these experiences Nordenskjold believed he could accomplish the northeast passage. The King of Sweden and others lent their aid to the project, and in 1878 Professor Nordenskjold started in the Vega. This was the first vessel to double the most northern point of the Old World—Cape Tchelyuskin. It wintered near Bering Straits, and, freed from the ice in July, 1879, reached Japan on Sept. 2.

On his return to Europe Nordenskjold was laden with honors. The King of Sweden made him a Baron and also Commander of the Order of the North Star. In 1883 Nordenskjold made his second voyage to the interior of Greenland and succeeded in taking his ship through the dangerous ice barrier along the east coast of that country south of the polar circle, a feat which up to that time had never been accomplished.

Baron Nordenskjold was the author of many works relating to his expeditions and voyages. He was active in politics and for a long time represented a Stockholm district in the Swedish Chamber.

NONE TO WAR ON AMERICA

FREDERICK W. HOLLS FINDS NO HOSTILITY IN EUROPE.

United States Member of The Hague Arbitration Court Declares Commercial Rivalry the Only Reason for Attacks by Continental Press—Governments Will Not Take Up Fights of the Exporters and Manufacturers—Combination Not Possible.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Frederick W. Holls, United States member of the international court of arbitration at The Hague, who is in London after prolonged visits to St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, will sail for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse tomorrow. In talking of his impressions of the relations between the European powers and America, Mr. Holls said:

"From all we have heard we believe that the outlook for peace among the great powers and for the gradual but unmistakable development of the intent of the peace conference could hardly be better. No European people wants war any more than the Americans.

"The present feeling in Europe regarding the United States cannot be characterized in one phrase. That it is not everywhere friendly must, I fear, be admitted. But this is not strange. The strength and prosperity of the great peaceful 'unmilitary' republic is not pleasing to its opponents and critics of our institutions.

Industrial Jealousy Natural.

"Then there is natural jealousy in commercial and industrial circles of our economic progress. But it should be remembered that governments of all forms are averse to having their foreign policy dictated by theorists or even by exporters and manufacturers. Any policy which even seems to be dictated by class instead of by the highest interests of the whole people is doomed to failure by its inherent weakness. Hence, I believe it is a long way from commercial jealousy, and the excited articles in the press about the 'American danger' to political or even economic hostility.

"The talk about a combination of the European powers against the United States is fanciful and impracticable. They have greater causes for quarrels among themselves than any of them has against the United States. All talk to the contrary in Parliaments and in the press is, in my opinion, merely a cover for an increase in tariffs by the particular powers. Of this we certainly cannot complain. It vindicates our own policy of protection. Moreover, it is a question whether it is not even desirable for us, for it will compel us to adopt a policy of reciprocity which ought to be a permanent benefit to the country.

Masses Friendly to America.

"I feel confident of one thing—whatever may be the attitude of particular governments or classes, the mass of the common people in Europe, not only in England but on the continent, regard us as ever their best friends.

"Whatever objections are raised to our assertion and vindication of the Monroe doctrine in its extended form come from theorists only, and, so far as my observation goes, meet with no popular approval whatever.

"Our claim to control and own absolutely and exclusively any and all isthmian canals is cordially recognized not only on the continent but by most authorities and organs of public opinion in Great Britain. With skillful diplomacy on our part, it ought to be easy to arrive at an agreement which should be entirely satisfactory to American public opinion without impairing in the least the present cordial relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations."

AMERICAN MUST PROVE CLAIM.

Man Who Charges Wrong by British Army Will Give Oral Testimony in London Court.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At today's session of the south African Compensation commission it was decided to summons one of the American claimants to give oral testimony. Newton Crane, counsel for the Americans, made further representations regarding the claims of the nine men who were expelled for complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts.

When General Ardagh read an affidavit alleging that James J. Maloney of New York, one of the claimants, was an "extremely impecunious drunkard and an associate of ex-convicts," Mr. Crane interposed, saying:

"I'll inquire into the truth of the statements and if they are substantiated the American government's pressure in regard to this claim will be circumscribed."

Chairman Milvan jocularly replied: "We won't go to war about this."

One document asserted one claimant's whole property consisted of a baby carriage, a rocking horse, a stove, and a few kitchen utensils.

British Capture Many Boers.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PRETORIA, Aug. 13.—Within twenty-four hours 158 prisoners have been reported captured by the various columns, including seventy taken in the western part of the Orange River Colony by General Elliot. There hav been no large engagements. The number of Boer refuges now receiving relief is over 100,000.

CRITICISM FOR VON WALDERSEE

Berlin Paper Says Speeches May Cause Trouble and Hints at Ambition to Be Chancellor.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung, in a leading article today, severely criticises Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's speeches since his return from China. It says that the Count's bombastic assertion that, while the German reputation in the East is advancing that of other powers is declining, is likely to cause perturbation in diplomatic circles. The paper intimates that Count von Waldersee would like to be Chancellor.

COME TO STUDY LABOR UNIONS.

Four Delegates, Representing 100,000 British Workmen, Sail for the United States.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Four delegates, representing 100,000 unionist laborers, have sailed from Liverpool to study the economic conditions of labor in America. Their passage was provided by A. L. Jones of Liverpool. More delegates will visit the United States when the steel strike is over.

FRENCH CENSUS FIGURES OUT.

Republic's Population 38,641,333, an Increase of 412,364 in the Last Five Years.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The official census figures in regard to France show a population of 38,641,333, an increase of 412,364 in the last five years. Paris shows an increase of 148,604, Marseilles, 67,428; and Nice, 18,853.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

LOW DIVIDENDS WORRY BRITONS.

Bad Showing of Railways Held to Presage Commercial Depression.

ALL BUSINESS IS HURT.

Comparisons Made with American Methods Are Declared Unfair to England.

PEACE IN AFRICA IS NEAR.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 14, 3 a. m.—There is more pessimism in financial than in political circles. The record of the British railways, disclosed by the August dividends and the reports, is the worst known for many years. The expenses have increased and the earnings have shrunk. The decline in dividends is general, but is most marked on the heavy lines.

The decline in net earnings in six months for the English lines approximates $8,750,000. This not only involves a serious loss to the investors, but is considered an unerring sign of an approaching period of commercial depression. The croakers assert that the shrinkage in railway earnings indicates a decline in business interests and that there is little reason to believe that the shareholders will be relieved by economies in working expenses and reforms in management.

Not Like the American Roads.

At the meeting yesterday of the London and Northwestern company, which this year has the worst dividend since 1863, the chairman, Lord Stalbridge, referred to the comparisons that have been made so frequently of late between the American and British methods of working railways. He endeavored to prove to the shareholders that the comparisons were illusory, as in America vast quantities of grain and coal were carried great distances, while the bulk of the traffic of the English railways was in small lots, carried comparatively trifling distances.

Outside of the English railways there are many sources of depression for British investors. The mining market has been flat for two years, and the south African investors have been living in the memories of former prosperity.

Industrial Interests Suffer.

Industrial interests also have suffered, and there is a general lack of elasticity and hopefulness in every branch of business.

When the railway business is so bad that a coalition of the leading lines is proposed for the purpose of suspending the payment of dividends on ordinary stock a feeling of depression is caused in every industry.

The close of the campaign which directly and indirectly has wiped out the reductions of the national debt, effected during sixty years, will produce a strong reaction against the prevailing depression.

Peace in Africa Is Expected.

The war news is meager, but it offers a better promise of peace than it has for a long period. Evidence is accumulating that the Boer commandos have reached the bottom of their supplies of ammunition and are surrendering from sheer inability to defend themselves. Military men explain the desperate attacks upon small bodies of British troops by the necessity of obtaining fresh supplies of rifles and ammunition. I. N. F.

FRIARS DENOUNCE GOVERNMENT

Catholics in Philippines Are Asked to Unite Against the "Impious and Irreligious Rule."

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Aug. 13.—The friars have issued a circular to the public, through the Centro Catolica, in which they anathematize the government in the disguise of an eloquent and passionate appeal to Catholics.

The circular declares that Governor Taft has declared war against God and denounces the members of the Philippine commission as four rickety brawlers.

The pamphlet calls the government officials buffoons, talkative pigmies, vile persecutors, and pusillanimous politicians, who are seeking to overthrow the church under the guise of a pernicious liberty and are attempting to eclipse the sun of the moral world. It calls on Catholics morally to unite against this impious and irreligious government.

The United States commission has left Manila on its northern trip.

NO OFFER MADE BY AMERICAN.

Deserters from the British Army Now Declare Their Sensational Story a Fabrication.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 13.—The remaining five of the sixteen British soldiers who deserted from the Northumberland Fusiliers were arrested here today. The other eleven, who were arrested last Saturday, told a story to the effect that an agent of the American government had offered them £2 ($10), a civilian outfit, a free passage, and a further promise of reward to enter the American army or navy. One of the men has now confessed that this story was a fabrication. The men had just returned with their regiment from south Africa.

Denmark Seeks a Big Loan.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—A new state loan of $10,000,000 will, it is expected, be negotiated shortly. The government hopes for the assistance of American and French bankers in making the loan.

Engine Travels 4,000,000 Miles.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—An engine of the Great Northern railway, which was built in 1870, has just completed 4,000,000 miles. This, it is believed, breaks the English record.

Peru Deputies Censure Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 13.—The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies today adopted a resolution censuring the Cabinet, by a majority of one vote.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

NAPLES—Domenico Morelli, the painter, died.

VIENNA—George Pueringer, a chemist of Vienna, was killed by a fall while descending the Raxalpe.

ST. PETERSBURG—In spite of the discriminating duty against the United States, a shipload of resin has just arrived here from Pensacola, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG—A dispatch from Moscow says Count Tolstoi is going to the Crimea shortly. The Ministry of Railroads is placing a special car at his disposition.

COLON—Two shells in a mail bag, addressed to the Kruppa, the German gunmakers, at Essen, exploded last night on board the German steamer Crotia. Much mail was destroyed.

DURBAN—The British steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, which left Mauritius on Aug. 8, arrived here, and the royal guests were given an enthusiastic welcome.

LONDON—The Colonial office announces that Governor Sir H. A. Blake reports that for the week ending Aug. 10 there were ten new cases and twelve deaths from the bubonic plague at Hongkong.

LONDON—By a vote of 188 to 60 the House of Commons today rejected an amendment proposed by John Redmond, Irish Nationalist, that the words "Defender of the Faith" should be omitted from the royal title.

URIBE SLAIN IN BATTLE.

DARING LEADER OF COLOMBIAN REBELS REPORTED DEAD.

Friends in New York Hear Story of How the General Fell While Leading His Army Against the Foe—Fatal Engagement Near San Cristobal on July 27—French Cruiser Arrives at Colon to Protect Interests Imperiled by Risings.

New York, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A new report of the death of General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, the intrepid leader of the Colombian insurrection, was received in this city today and caused great excitement among his compatriots.

According to El Conservador, a semi-official newspaper, published at Barranquilla, General Uribe was killed at San Cristobal, Venezuela, on July 27, while fighting with the Venezuelan troops against the Colombian invaders, led by Dr. Rangel Garbiras and General Gonzales Valencia. The report is not believed by General Uribe's friends.

French Cruiser Is at Colon.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 13.—The French cruiser Suchet has arrived here from Martinique. Transit traffic is free.

Mail Advices Reach Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—The State department today received mail advices from three different quarters in Colombia, all showing revolutionary movements in progress and a rather serious condition of affairs.

Both termini of the Panama railway route were heard from, Consul General Gudger writing from Panama as to revolutionary attack on nearby towns, and Consul Malmros, at Colon, reporting that guerrilla fighting had been going on at different points between Colon and Panama.

At the same time Minister Hart wrote from the capital of Colombia as to the arrest and imprisonment of prominent adherents of the former President, Dr. Sanclemente, as they were suspected of seeking to have the nationalist organization join with the Liberals, who are said to be showing increased strength and activity in a revolutionary movement.

Tells of Revolutionary Raid.

These letters give the State department about the best and only definite information as to the condition of affairs. Mr. Gudger's letter speaks of a revolutionary raid on the 26th and 27th of July, in which an alcalde and several policemen were made prisoners and some arms and provisions captured. This is not the holding up of the train at Matachin, reported by him by cable.

The Navy department received word today of the departure of the Iowa from Puget Sound for San Francisco, whence it will go to Panama if its services are required there.

NORWEGIAN TOWN IS BURNED.

Farsund Swept by Fire and Thousands of Persons Are Homeless—Loss Is $420,000.

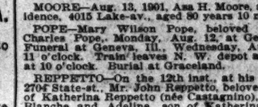
CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—The Town of Farsund on the North Sea has been totally wiped out by fire. The damage amounts to 1,500,000 kroner ($420,000). Thousands of persons are homeless.

ITO IS COMING TO AMERICA.

Former Premier of Japan, Ordered to Travel for His Health, Will Visit United States.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 13.—The doctors have ordered the Marquis Ito, the former Premier, to take a sea voyage for his health. He is consequently going to America for a short stay.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.

For Jamaica, 12 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois—Fair Wednesday, Thursday fair except probably rain and cooler in extreme southern portion, light southeasterly winds.

Ohio, Indiana, and Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy on Wednesday and Thursday, light southeasterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer on Wednesday, Thursday fair, light easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy on Wednesday, with occasional showers, Thursday fair, variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair on Wednesday and Thursday, variable winds.

Iowa—Fair on Wednesday, except occasional showers in eastern portion, Thursday fair, easterly winds.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair on Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 13, 8 p. m.

	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation. 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.86	90	94	N.		.08	Clear
Albany	30.10	74	82	N.E.			Clear
Alpena	29.98	70	80	S.E.		.02	Fair
Atlanta	29.92	82	88	S.E.			Clear
Amarillo	29.92	76	90	S.E.		.01	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.90	78	90	W.			Clear
Bismarck	30.00	82	86	S.E.			Clear
Buffalo	30.04	76	82	N.E.			Clear
Boston	30.12	70	74	S.E.		Tr.	Clear
Cairo	29.90	86	90	N.E.			Clear
Calgary	29.98	72	74	Calm			Clear
Charlotte	29.94	72	86	S.E.		.34	Rain
Cheyenne	29.92	80	84	S.E.			Clear
Chicago	29.98	78	84	E.			Fair
Cincinnati	29.96	74	88	S.E.			Fair
Cleveland	30.04	74	78	N.E.			Clear
Concordia	29.96	80	92	S.E.		.04	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.94	84	92	E.			Fair
Denver	29.90	86	90	S.			Clear
Des Moines	29.96	84	90	W.			Clo'dy
Detroit	30.00	78	84	S.E.			Clear
Dodge	29.90	82	92	S.E.		Tr.	Fair
Dubuque	29.94	80	84	E.			Clo'dy
Duluth	29.92	76	80	E.		.38	Fair
El Paso	29.82	86	94	S.E.			Fair
Edmonton	30.02	72	74	N.W.			Clear
Moorhead	29.98	80	82	N.			Clear
Galveston	29.78	84	86	S.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.98	76	82	W.			Fair
Green Bay	29.92	82	88	S.W.			Clo'dy
Havre	30.02	82	82	N.W.			Clear
Helena	30.00	80	80	N.			Clear
Huron	29.96	82	88	N.E.		.01	Clear
Indianapolis	30.00	86	90	N.E.			Fair
Jacksonville	30.00	80	88	S.W.		.02	Clear
Kansas City	29.96	74	90	S.		.01	Fair
Lander	29.92	84	88	S.W.			Clear
Little Rock	29.86	86	90	N.E.			Fair
Los Angeles	29.86	78	86	W.			Fair
Marquette	29.96	72	74	E.		.02	Clear
Memphis	29.88	78	90	N.E.		Tr.	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.94	82	84	W.			Fair
Minnedosa	29.92	74	86	W.			Clear
Montgomery	29.88	86	92	S.E.			Clear
Montreal	30.06	68	78	W.			Clear
Nashville	29.98	80	90	S.E.		.10	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.80	84	90	N.E.			Clo'dy
New York City	30.12	72	82	S.E.		Tr.	Fair
Norfolk	30.08	74	84	E.		2.88	Rain
North Platte	29.98	84	88	S.E.			Clear
Oklahoma	29.86	86	92	E.			Clear
Omaha	29.94	80	92	Calm		.01	Fair
Oswego	30.08	70	74	E.			Clear
Palestine	29.80	90	92	N.			Fair
Parkersburg	30.02	80	88	S.			Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.10	74	84	E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.00	80	84	S.E.			Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.92	84	94	E.			Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.94	76	80	N.E.			Fair
Rapid City	29.98	76	86	W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.04	54	58	W.			Clear
St. Louis	29.90	90	92	E.			Clear
St. Paul	29.96	86	90	W.			Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.84	92	94	N.W.			Clear
Ste. Marie	29.96	66	82	W.		.56	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	88	92	S.			Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	84	90	N.E.			Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.80	86	90	E.		.20	Clear
Washington	30.08	72	80	N.E.		Tr.	Fair
White River	29.96	66	74	W.		.02	Fair
Williston	30.02	78	82	N.		Tr.	Clear
Winnipeg	29.92	76	82	N.W.			Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 44 E. Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 81; 11 a. m., 80; 12 m., 82; 1 p. m., 82; 2 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 82; 4 p. m., 82; 5 p. m., 82; 6 p. m., 82; 7 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 82. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.50.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Allyn, Juliette, 60; Monroe-St. Hospital, Aug. 12.
Anderson, Annie, 56; 312 Western-av., Aug. 9.
Baumann, Willie H., 7; 724 W. 47th-pl., Aug. 12.
Becher, Frank, 42; 1835 47th-st., Aug. 12.
Braunhold, Charles, 32; 98 Ewing-st., Aug. 11.
Buechborn, Wilhelm, 53; 172 North-av., Aug. 10.
Biedenweg, Charles, 47; 141 Vedder-st., Aug. 12.
Coyle, Margaret, 18; 1183 Van Buren-st., Aug. 12.
Conway, Francis, 23; 4400 Prairie-av., Aug. 12.
Dickey, Alice S., 63; 232 N. 48th-av., Aug. 12.
Evans, Michael S., 15; 567 25th-st., Aug. 11.
Ekstrand, Walter, 24; 3040 W. 83d-pl., Aug. 11.
Eccles, Jane, 66; 358 Wabash-av., Aug. 12.
Frazer, Celia, 80; 418 53d-st., Aug. 12.
Garchow, William, 39; 669 N. Halsted-st., Aug. 12.
Haynes, Frank S., 40; 15 N. Francisco-st., Aug. 13.
Hill, Henry, 52; 344 22d-st., Aug. 12.
Kerske, August, 8; 912 32d-st., Aug. 11.
King, Stella, 25; 451 Cl

The Tribune.

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Daily, with Sunday, one year.....6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months.....3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months.....1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month.....75
Sunday issue, one year.....2.00
Sunday issue, one month.....25

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 18 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901.

Mr. Havemeyer's Rating.

It was reported on Wall street last Monday that Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the President of the sugar trust, was seriously ill. Thereupon sugar stock fell from 135¾ to 129¾. It did not recover until word came that Mr. Havemeyer was in no danger. It must be pleasing to a man at the head of a great business enterprise to be able to learn to what extent the outside world looks on its prosperity as dependent on his life. That there is such a dependence, especially in the case of a quasi-speculative enterprise, is undeniable. The death of ex-Governor Flower worked havoc with the stocks of one or two of his companies. Mr. Havemeyer has found out that his serious illness is rated at a little over four points. His death would be rated at as much again, perhaps. This is the Wall street standard of the importance of men. No tears drop when a man of some consequence is sick or dies, but quotations drop. Then, after he has died and has been buried but a short time, quotations usually go up again. Wall street finds out that the interests he looked after are managing to get along tolerably well without him.

An Unfortunate Mishap.

It is a matter for much regret that the third in the series of races for the Canada Cup should have been marred by a foul. With one race to the credit of each yacht, it was naturally expected that yesterday's contest would be the most interesting and exciting of the series. It was also natural, under the circumstances, that the skippers of both boats should exert all their skill in jockeying for the start. The exercise of shrewd and skillful seamanship is a legitimate and sometimes determining factor in yacht racing. But when the rivalry of sailing masters reaches a point where one is anxious or willing to take an unfair advantage of the other it goes too far. In the present controversy it is not conceivable that either Captain Jarvis or Captain Thompson deliberately got in the way of his opponent, though the fact that both promptly raised protest flags shows that each considered the other at fault. With the question as to whether or not a technical yachting rule was violated in the close jockeying at the start the sport-loving public has small interest. It only regrets that any such unfortunate and unpleasant incident should have marred the series. It will trust that the final decision of the relative merits of the two boats will not depend in any way on what must be considered to have been at worst an accident. The boat which has possession of the cup for the next year should hold it as the result of winning three out of the series of five races under racing canvas and not under the technical application of a yachting rule to an unpleasant situation.

An Embarrassment of Riches.

Owners of the new petroleum wells at Beaumont, Tex., are troubled temporarily with too much oil. Though several months have passed since the wells were sunk, facilities to handle the output are still lacking. The daily shipments do not amount to the capacity of the smallest of the twenty gushers. It is estimated that only 30,000 barrels are shipped each day by rail and water, while the wells have a daily capacity of from 50,000 to 70,000 barrels each. Ever effort is being made to build the necessary storage tanks, but at least two months more will elapse before these can be ready for service. The distance from which the materials must be brought makes this delay greater than if the wells were in Ohio or Pennsylvania. Several of the companies are buying oilboats wherever they can and are placing orders for a fleet of new ships of this kind, but even a total of fifty vessels could carry the product of only four wells, supposing the length of the average trip to be ten days. At least one of the companies is working hard on the problem of laying pipe lines to Houston and to New Orleans, but this also is a task that takes time. Meanwhile, the prospective oil magnates are troubled with an embarrassment of riches. They have more oil than they know what to do with. Though the railroads in the Southwest can use some of it, they cannot begin to consume more than the product of a few of the wells. Apparently, a good deal of the oil will be wasted before arrangements can be completed for disposing of it. The delay is a severe test upon the patience of the stockholders, who are eager for dividends.

MODERN DECORATIVE IDEALS.

If the development of people's minds can be said to have kept pace with the improvement in their houses during the last ten years then there is cause for congratulation in the land. The changes in ideals of household decoration have been so marked that it may be said that people no longer stand upon the same ground, or rather that they do not walk upon the same carpets or sit in the same chairs that they once trod and sat upon. Gone are the gaudy roses that once bloomed in "body Brussels," and the crimes in figured plush that once offered to embrace men's tired bodies while they assailed their ideals of beauty are consigned to the same merited oblivion.

The rainbow-tinted cornice, the tomb-like marble mantels, and the heavy lambrequins have been replaced by plainly decorated walls, simple wooden mantels, and light draperies, and a chair now may be not only a rest for the body but a refuge for the esthetic senses.

Of course, there are homes where this angel of beauty has not dared to enter and where the much abused marble-topped center table still flaunts its burden of wax works, moss mats, and family albums. But in the majority of modern homes simplicity and harmony are having their way and every day one sees it demonstrated that a thing of beauty is not necessarily a thing of dollars. It is said that it is to William Morris that we owe this complete revolution in household decorations, and if this be true the memory of that practical poet and social socialist ought to be kept forever green.

TROUBLE IN THE COTTON MILLS.

The action of the Fall River cotton manufacturers in voting to reduce wages 14 per cent is evidence that there is one industry which is not sharing in the general prosperity of the country. The reason given for this serious cut in wages is that with the present price of raw cotton and the present selling price of print cloths there is no money in the business unless the cost of production can be decreased. The manufacturers say they have tried to mend matters by curtailing production, but have not been helped. They have tried other remedies in vain and they are going to fall back on the venerable remedy of lower wages.

Each of the 80,000 men, women, and children working in 111 Massachusetts cotton mills earned last year on the average $363.36. This was an increase over 1899, but it is not a large sum, and it is not to be wondered at that the employés should not take kindly to the proposed reduction. They have submitted to a curtailment of their pay in a season of general depression like that of 1894, but it may well seem unfair to them to be asked to submit to a curtailment now when general conditions are so different from what they were then.

The manufacturers of fine goods are not demanding lower wages. The mills that complain of not being able to make money turn out the commoner goods. These are the mills which suffer most from Southern competition. There is no other competition to affect them. They are protected by an adequate tariff against the English manufacturer. It is true that 100,000,000 less yards of cotton cloth were exported during the last fiscal year than during the preceding one. For all but an inconsiderable fraction of this the troubles in China were responsible. But the trade loss in terms of dollars was only $4,000,000. That is not 4 per cent of the value of the annual output of the Massachusetts mills alone.

It must be the competition in the home market of the Southern mills that is making business unprofitable for the Massachusetts manufacturers and forcing them to make demands regarding wages which may lead to a bitter labor war. But if the Massachusetts mills are not making any money because of Southern competition then a strike will be almost inevitably a failure.

FRENCH SUBMARINE BOATS.

A Chicago paper prints a dispatch from Paris announcing that France has solved the problem of the submarine torpedo boat and is almost ready to sweep the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean, and to sink the British and German navies in short order. This correspondent imagines he sees France about to become the first naval power of the world, seizing Gibraltar and making the Mediterranean a French lake. He says the various foreign naval attachés at Paris have sent to their governments secret reports of this tenor.

It is extremely doubtful whether France has solved the problem of the submarine torpedo boat. It is true the French Admiralty has finished or almost finished seven submarine vessels of the Gustav Zede type, and that nineteen more are to be built. This is all the outside world knows of the matter. The mechanism of the craft is a profound secret. Evidently the French naval authorities have some faith in it, but the talk of building a fleet of 200 such boats and destroying the hostile navies of Europe is merely an amiable flight of the imagination.

No proof whatever has been forthcoming thus far to show that any nation has discovered the secret of practical submarine navigation. The United States, like France, has begun building submarine vessels, but American naval experts have little faith in the Holland boats or any others thus far known. The British Admiralty has been skeptical from the beginning. The practical difficulties in the way of successful navigation of warships under water are so great that it is extremely unlikely that France has overcome them all. The dangers of such service, the frailty of the boats, the impossibility of carrying fuel for any but the shortest cruise, the slow rate of speed necessary under water—these and a hundred other obstacles must be overcome before a submarine fleet can revolutionize naval warfare.

A GREAT BUT INVIDIOUS POWER.

The power of the weapon which lies in the hands of the United States Steel corporation in any contests it may have with strikers in the future has been revealed on a small scale during the present disturbance. When a large company has so many plants that it can afford without detriment to its business not merely to close a few mills temporarily but to dismantle them as well, it occupies a commanding but a dangerous position.

Through the exercise of its power many communities that have been built up through a period of years in the vicinity of different manufacturing industries are imperiled. Not only in the iron and steel trade but in nearly every other where the mania for consolidation has raged, sufficient plants are owned to make it possible to close a few and concentrate them in favorable districts. Such plants constitute in a number of cases the principal support of the town. They employ enough men to make, with the families, a good-sized population. Prolonged strikes that have occurred in the past have been attended by widespread suffering on the part of the wives and children of the dissatisfied men and speedy distress to small merchants dependent on these people for trade. Before the "trust" era set in and plants were owned individually work was resumed at the conclusion of the strikes and the communities recovered.

But that will not be the case where the United States Steel corporation has exercised its might and ordered the mills to be dismantled. It will be difficult for a town to survive so severe a blow. Small companies may be induced by the granting of a bonus to establish plants that will make up for the lost business, but delay would ensue before satisfactory arrangements could be made and the new concern be in working order.

In the organization of gigantic combines plants are always taken in that are not perfectly located in regard to low freight rates and accessibility to purchasing markets. In various instances such plants have been employed at intervals, but an incident like the prevailing strike gives the managers of a corporation what they would consider a legitimate excuse to close the works permanently.

The management of the United States Steel corporation must realize the power of its position in this respect. It is to be hoped that it realizes also the hazards which attach to the exercise of its power to break down communities. Many mills have been closed by trusts for purely economic reasons—it did not pay to run them. This procedure, so harmful to the towns where the mills were situated—has been one cause of the dislike and fear of trusts entertained by so many. The removal of mills from one place to another, not for the sake of economy, but to punish a community, will inevitably create a prejudice against the corporation concerned in the matter. The United States Steel corporation should not court trouble by going extensively into the removal business.

ALIENS' RIGHTS IN COLORADO.

A few days ago a Colorado court decided that an Italian widow had no right to sue for damages for the death of her husband in a Colorado mine, and the case was appealed to the federal authorities at Washington. Now an Englishman, Mr. Radcliffe, has found it necessary to apply to the national government for protection which the Colorado authorities refuse to give him. The buildings of his fish preserve were burned recently by an armed mob, and the occupants were driven away, while Mr. Radcliffe, who was absent at the time, was threatened with lynching if he ever returned to his own premises. His appeal to the Governor of Colorado was ignored, but the Attorney General at Washington has taken prompt measures to protect the Englishman's life and property from further violence.

The destruction of Mr. Radcliffe's buildings was the culmination of a long struggle to establish a fish reserve in certain lakes bought or leased by him. The people in the neighborhood had been accustomed to kill the fish with dynamite and by other illegal means, and when Mr. Radcliffe started costly fish hatcheries he forbade these wholesale methods of slaughter in his waters. The neighbors said they would fish in the lakes by any method that pleased them. Then Mr. Radcliffe employed wardens to protect his fish, and the final trouble was precipitated by a shooting affray in which a warden killed one poacher and wounded another—it is claimed in self-defense.

The appeal to the federal authorities to intervene in Mr. Radcliffe's case is based on the fact that he is under contract to furnish the government with large quantities of fish eggs, which he is raising in his hatcheries. In the last three years he has furnished the Fish Commissioner with 5,000,000 eggs, which have been distributed in the streams of Colorado. Last year he made a present of 800,000 small fish to the commissioner for the same purpose. The rules he laid down for people fishing on his premises were simple and just, but the time-honored American idea that a man has a right to fish where he pleases and how he pleases seems to have led the Colorado people to forget the rights of property. The fact that Mr. Radcliffe is an alien also was held against him by the mob. In both these cases against aliens Colorado is in the wrong. Mr. Radcliffe is fortunate in having a contract which may give the federal authorities power to exercise some influence in his behalf.

THE FRENCH DEFICIT.

The United States cannot keep down its revenues. Taxes are reduced, but receipts increase. No such good fortune attends the French republic. It has to face an increasing deficit in revenues. The receipts for last month fall $4,000,000 below those for July of last year and $11,500,000 below the budget estimates. The deficiency in the budget estimates for the last seven months is $18,000,000. Chicago and France are in the same boat. Neither is going to receive the revenue it thought it would.

There is much being said in France now, as there is here, about cutting down expenditures. It is, however, even more difficult to retrench there than it is here. In Chicago there has been a little economizing done. In France not only has nothing of this kind been attempted but the legislative body, just prior to its recent adjournment, authorized certain additional extraordinary expenses, but it levied no new taxes. It was proposed to levy further taxes on capital, but the scheme was abandoned when it became apparent that the effect would be to drive capital out of the country.

The French people are taxed up to the limit now. They have to pay yearly $241,700,000 as interest on their national debt in addition to the ordinary expenses of government. The latter ought to be kept within reasonable limits. They are not. Army and navy and colonial expenses are excessive. It is difficult for a popular government to be economical. It is especially hard for France to refrain from military expenditures, though it would act wisely to do so. But retrenchment will be forced upon that country if its revenue-producing power should remain impaired. The present deficit is due probably to a business depression which will not last long, but it should be a warning to the makers of future budgets.

SILLY FOSS.

When the Prophet Isaiah was forecasting the calamities which were to overtake the daughters of Zion he announced that seven women would "take hold of one man in that day, saying, we will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name." This extraordinary seising of one man by seven women is recalled by the event at Evansville, Ind., on Monday last, when six young women laid hold of one man, and served him right. The six young women were not after bread, nor were they clamoring for apparel. They were not anxious to be called by his name. They had another object in view, and they succeeded in carrying their point in a manner most men would have enjoyed.

Robert Foss, the victim, did not regard the performance as enjoyable, but as a clear case of assault and battery, though he brought the assault upon himself by his own foolishness. He had boasted frequently in the social circles of Evansville that he had never been kissed by a woman. He boasted of his immunity in such an offensive manner that six of the best known young women decided to silence him. In the most public place of the city and in the midst of a crowd he was waylaid by the six and kissed by them with such frequency and enthusiasm that they had soon broken the osculation record for Indiana.

If Foss were foolish in his unseemly boasting he was more foolish in his subsequent action. Instead of accepting the kisses of six fair maids with a feeling of thankfulness for a delightful experience that rarely falls to the lot of man he rushed to a justice shop and swore out warrants against the six fair ones. It was no difficult matter to capture them. They made no effort to escape. They are ready to face Foss and may do it all over again if he gets too bothersome. He will be a bold man if he can face them and defy the ridicule of the community. If he does, his last condition will be worse than his first. How much wiser Foss would have been to recognise that he has boasted in a foolish manner and to take his punishment, if it can be considered such, with the exclamation of Iago: "Very good; well kissed! An excellent courtesy; 'tis so, indeed." For such most men would have esteemed it.

THE RIVER AS A THOROUGHFARE.

One frequently hears the complaint that as an avenue of trade the river is not what it used to be; its glory has passed away; it is cleaner, to be sure, than in days gone by, but its cleanliness is small compensation for its loss of business; stagnant water was better than stagnant trade; shipping has been diverted to Calumet and South Chicago, and the tugs and dock hands are left in comparative idleness. So thinks the man who has seen the river when it was a little forest of masts and when the tug Captains slept only two hours a night.

Those times seem far away now. The changes which have brought about the present situation took place rapidly. The stories told by the old tug crews seem almost mythical. There are enough boats in the river now to satisfy the suburbanite who has to cross a bridge in order to make his evening train. But the man who remembers "the glory that was the North Branch and the grandeur that was the South Branch" is still inconsolable.

It is for his particular benefit that attention is directed to the plans which are now on foot for making the river a delivery route. The new movement is in the hands of a company that intends to establish an ice factory on the North Branch. When the calculations were made with regard to the delivery of goods on the South Side it was found that the cost of sending horses and wagons over so many miles of bad paving was almost prohibitive. The river seemed to offer a solution of the difficulty. Horses and wagons might give way to tugs and barges. Investigation and experiment proved the plan feasible.

There seems to be little reason why other firms handling heavy goods should not adopt a similar method of curtailing expense. Delivery from the North Side to the South Side, or vice versa, by way of the North and South Branches is not only possible but easy. The Seine and the Thames are much used for purposes of transport from one part of the city to another. And, although the Chicago River has not quite the proportions of the rivers of London and Paris, still it is large enough to be used a great deal more than at present. A few more tugs would add vastly to the gayety of the stream. They would not necessitate the turning of the bridges. The suburbanite would have no objections to make. And the old resident could comfort his declining years with this spectacle of renewed activity.

With such a revival of river navigation is carried the hint that business will soon begin to demand better water facilities. There are hundreds of firms in the city that will in time feel the need of a water thoroughfare. A river of adequate breadth and depth will in that day do more to expedite business than anything else that could be devised. Without the river business will be put to endless inconveniences, hindered, blockaded, choked. Chicago cannot too soon begin to make proper provision for the enormous trade which she hopes to have in coming years.

It may seem a small matter, but let us have the exact truth in the case. Is Historian Maclay's salary $2.48 or $2.49 a day?

The Rev. Dr. Gladden can hardly be blamed for feeling that the referendum, so far as he is concerned, can go to thunderum.

The seedless watermelon does not seem so remarkable an achievement when we consider how easily California can evolve a tasteless peach.

If Professor Johnny Hand is right—and we hope he is—the ragtime passion has been torn to tatters.

It will occur to many persons that while the South Park board is annexing the black earth of whole farms to Jackson Park it might pump out the Spanish caravels and annex a few patches to them.

It seems to be the fashion to say sneering things of George Kennan. Yet he is the same George Kennan that aroused the sympathies of the civilized world a few years ago by his writings and lectures. Perhaps the civilized world is given to hankering after new thrills.

The captive balloon concession at the Pan-American Exposition has been given up. The horrifying truth is that Buffalo is too windy a city for balloon ascensions.

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Outsider Can Foreclose.

"Isn't it appalling to think that the combined public debts of the world amount to more than thirty-one billions of dollars?"

"O, I don't know. We don't owe it to any other planet. It's all in the family."

His Flying Trip.

"Fly, little balloon, come fly with me!"
Says Aeronaut Santos-Dumont, says he.
And it flew, and flew, and flew around,
But it got too fly,
and
flopped
to
the
ground.

As an Adjunct.

Rivers—"And you approve of the shirt waist?"

Brooks—"Certainly I do. It's a cool, comfortable, sensible, and becoming style of garment, and I can't see why anybody should try to ridicule it."

Rivers—"I thought you had more sense than to take up with such an idiotic fad. The idea of a full grown man putting on the upper half of a shirt as an outside garment and going around exhibiting himself where people can see him strikes me as so absurd that I am at a loss to understand——"

Brooks—"Who's talking about a man wearing a shirt waist, you walking imitation of a human being? You asked me if I approved of the shirt waist, and I said yes. So I do—with a pretty girl on the inside of it—and if you throw that inkstand at me I'll run you through with this paper knife!"

The Kind He Wanted.

"Young man," said the fortune-teller, going into a trance, "I can see you, in the near future, with an airship——"

"Make it an heirship to a million, can't you?" eagerly exclaimed Ardup, slipping another half dollar into her hand.

Barnyard Rivalry.

"Do you call that an egg?" contemptuously asked the goose, happening along while the duck was gazing admiringly at an object in the nest. "You ought to see one of mine!"

"I suppose," said the duck, "if I were as big a goose as you are I'd lay goose eggs, too."

Moral: Size isn't everything.

His Improved Circumstances.

"Hello, Coogleman! I didn't expect to see you up here. You look as if you were prospering. The last time I saw you, I think, you were running a saloon in Jugtown. What are you doing now?"

"I'm in the—er—retail liquor business."

Not the Same Story.

"Prisoner," said the Oriental Judge, "your life is justly forfeit as a punishment for the horrible crimes you have committed, but here is a woman who offers to marry you to save your worthless life, and from time immemorial it has been the practice in this court to give the condemned his choice in such cases. Will you take her, or shall the death sentence be carried out?"

"Illustrious Judge," replied the doomed wretch, gazing with emotion at the bent figure and skinny face of the woman, "life is sweet. I'll marry her. But I ought to have some boot."

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

Fame has many penalties, as the uneasy and scornful shade of Lord Byron must now be aware; for all that appears of him as recorded in the pages or the letters that he wrote, or as told of in the letters and records of others, will inevitably be made public in the twelve large volumes which Ernest Hartley Coleridge proposes to devote to the subject.

The fourth volume is now issued and includes five hitherto unpublished poems, besides "The Prisoner of Chillon," the "Monody on the Death of Sheridan," "Manfred," "The Lament of Tasso," "Beppo," the "Ode on Venice," "Maseppa," "The Prophecy of Dante," the translation from the "Morgante Maggiore" of Pulci, "Marino Faliero," "The Vision of Judgment," "The Blues," and a translation of that portion of the Inferno which deals with Francesca da Rimini.

Mr. Coleridge has been persistent in his search for material, and careful as to the chronology of the poems. He has consulted Byron collectors from Paris to Chicago, and his annotations are interesting and extended; he has, indeed, gone the length of giving different readings of the poems.

To take in this sacred fashion Byron, who wrote carelessly and often in a profane spirit, may come easier to the British student than it does to the American reader. There seems in many cases to be beauty and thought insufficient to justify this great care upon the part of the editor. One might well be excused for a willingness to forget what prompted "The Vision of Judgment," as well as the squalid quarrel which followed it. Nor do the lines themselves, with their venom and insult, deserve remembrance. Mr. Coleridge has evidently been eager to do his full duty as an editor, but some slackness on his part could have been overlooked. There are details concerning which he need not have been so explicit.

The five new poems are "The Duel," a "Sonnet on the Nuptials of the Marquis Antonio Cavalli with the Countess Clelia Rasponi of Ravenna," "Venice, a Fragment," an "Ode to a Lady Whose Lover Was Killed by a Ball, Which at the Same Time Shivered a Portrait Next His Heart," and "Aristmenes; Canto First," a fragment of eleven lines.

"The Duel" alludes to the Byron-Chaworth duel in 1818, and the poem is addressed to Miss Chaworth, or Mrs. Musters, as she had become. Here are the lines of the first stanza:

'Tis fifty years, and yet their fray
To us might seem but yesterday.
'Tis fifty years, and three to boot,
Since, hand to hand, and foot to foot,
And heart to heart, and sword to sword,
One of our ancestors was gored.

I've seen the sword that slew him; he,
The slain, stood in a like degree
To thee, as he, the slayer, stood
(O, had it been but other blood!)
In kin and chieftainship to me.
Thus came the heritage to thee.

It is not often that the word judicious can be applied to Byron, but surely he deserved it when he left this unpublished, and again his shade may well rebuke the over-assiduous devotion of his editor.

The book contains five photosculptures—one of Lord Byron, from a drawing by Harlow, showing the face of the poet in an insolent mood, one of the prison of Bonivard, one of Brinsley Sheridan, one of John Hookham Frere, and a peculiar one of Robert Southey. The volume contains, as, of course, has been perceived from the list of poems, the work of Byron's maturity. Many of his greatest lines—those which have become part and parcel of the poetical phraseology of English literature—are to be found here. Now, as always, they seem—these poems—to be the labor of impassioned spontaneity. They might have been written yesterday, for the hate and love, the scorn and ardor, the fancy and learning that palpitates in them seem to have a perennial life, and it is difficult, indeed, to believe that the ungoverned, gifted brain which sustained this tumult has been a handful of powder for many dusty yesterdays. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Gardening for Beginners," by E. T. Cook, appears to be a practical sort of a book. It is certainly an attractive one with its 300 pages profusely illustrated. E. T. Cook is one of the editors of The Garden and the editor of the "Century Book of Gardening," and has thus brought experience to his task.

Flower gardening is the subject of far the greater part of the pages, and the large subject is treated under such headings as "Groups of Garden Flowers," "The Mixed Border," "Hardy Flowers from Seed," "Annual Flowers," "Summer Bedding," "Hardy Climbing Plants," "Bulbous Flowers," "The Lawn," "Roses," "Useful Greenhouse Plants," "Chrysanthemums," "Orchids," "Good Trees and Shrubs," etc.

There is one interesting chapter on town gardening. A calendar of simple monthly work to be found in the back of the book will prove of direct use to the neophyte. In fact, the volume appears to resemble the modern cook book in so much that the most inexperienced cannot but succeed if the printed directions are followed.

There are even directions for destroying insect pests. "A Gardening Chart," which is to be found in the concluding pages, consists of a list of flowers, with their color, class, and stock. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

PERSONALS.

Sidney Cooper, R. A., was recently presented to the King as the oldest member of the Royal Academy of Arts, and received from his Majesty the Royal Victorian Order of the Third Class.

The Duke of Cornwall and York is a much decorated Prince. Melbourne University has honored him by conferring upon him the D. C. L. degree, which is the fifth doctor's degree owned by his Royal Highness.

Frederick N. Dubois of Catskill, N. Y., has presented to Jeremiah Day, President of the Catskill branch of the Young Men's Christian association, $25,000 for the purpose of erecting an association building in the village.

Surgeon Kinyoun, recently of San Francisco and now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Detroit, has been detailed to visit Japan and China to inspect the work of the marine hospital service with especial reference to the plague.

The millionaire Gavril Ssolodovnikoff, who died recently in Moscow, left all his property, valued at 25,000,000 rubles, for the founding of high schools for girls, training schools for workmen, and cheap lodging-houses for the poor. During his life he had spent large sums for a music school and a hospital, yet he was given little credit, for in private life he was known as a miser and an inexorable creditor.

Josiah Johnson Hawes, the oldest photographer in this country and probably in the world, died a few days ago, aged 94 years. He occupied the same studio in Tremont street, Boston, for nearly sixty years. Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Louis Kossuth, Longfellow, Holmes, Starr King, James T. Fields, Horace Mann, and Charles Sumner were among the notables who posed for him. One of his most prized pictures was of Jenny Lind and her lover, Otto Goldschmidt, sitting hand in hand.

PERSONAL RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

Charles T. Sherer, the Worcester merchant, has been performing an unpleasant but valuable public service. Mr. Sherer, as the Worcester Spy tells the story, was struck by a drunken passenger while on a Boston and Albany railroad train at South Framingham last summer. Mr. Sherer's family was present. An intoxicated passenger grew abusive and indecent in his language and threatened to kill Mr. Sherer. The conductor refused to put the man off because he did not see the assault. The victim of it went to Boston and had his assailant arrested and fined for drunkenness. As the road hesitated to begin action against its assailant, Mr. Sherer, after considerable delay, brought suit against the Boston and Albany railroad for damages for failure to protect him from assault. This has now been settled by the road for $500. The next and most important thing is for all railroads to insist that their conductors and trainmen shall keep drunken and abusive passengers in order or expel them from the cars. Mr. Sherer's course in proceeding against his assailant, and then against the company when it was slow to do its part, was a fight for good order and decency, in whose outcome all good citizens are interested. The lesson of it must not be lost.—Springfield Republican.

Boston's Plaint.

Junkman, spare that yacht,
Touch not a single stick;
She cost too big a lot
To break her up so quick.
—Boston Herald.

The private secretary of General Uribe-Uribe, who is leading the rebellion against the government of the Republic of Colombia, is married to a Chicago girl, so that this city has a somewhat personal interest in the struggle. It may have a much deeper interest if either the rebels or the government forces interfere with the running of the railroad across the isthmus of Panama. The United States is bound by treaty with Colombia to keep that road open, no matter what happens, which explains why a warship or two have been ordered down to the isthmus as a precautionary measure.

The report that the present rebellion, led by Uribe-Uribe, is likely to involve the governments of Colombia and Venezuela in war is based on the fact that Uribe is a personal friend and alley of the little black-bearded Castro, who, under the name of President, runs the government of Venezuela with tyrannical power. Castro, it is declared, has given Uribe aid and support and has allowed him to invade Colombia from the territory of Venezuela and to retreat again into that territory when danger threatened him.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT COLON.

There is still another contingency which might involve the United States in difficulties with foreign countries. Both Venezuela and Colombia have large foreign debts, on most of which interest has not been paid for years. Bonds representing this indebtedness are held chiefly by Germany, England, and Holland. If, in order to protect these bondholders from further loss by a disastrous war, either of these nations should interfere it is probable that the Monroe doctrine would be invoked and the United States would cry "Hands off."

In the meantime it may be well to explain that the popular idea that this is a mere farce comedy revolution is not altogether well founded. In the first place the territory of the Republic of Colombia is ten times as large as that of the State of Illinois, while its population is only 6,000,000, against 4,800,000 in Illinois. In the second place the attacks on the present government of Colombia have been so many during recent years that the Colombian army has been greatly enlarged. It is now said to consist of upward of 40,000 well-drilled and experienced soldiers, who are under the command of able generals. The government is conservative, and its friends say that it is devoted to building up the trade and commerce of the republic.

On the other hand, even his bitterest enemies admit that General Uribe-Uribe is a man of spotless personal character, who is actuated by the purest motives. He is at the same time one of the most picturesque characters ever developed on the isthmus. He is only 40 years old, tall, athletic, and unsmiling. There is nothing of the adventurer or swashbuckler in his appearance. He is a man who takes everything seriously and who knows how to work hard and to dare greatly. He came to the United States last February with a number of his staff, including R. Perez, his private secretary, whose wife is a Chicago girl. Even at that time the revolution was well under way, and General Uribe-Uribe directed its operations for several weeks from his Broadway hotel. While in this country he made friends with many prominent business men, who were impressed with his plain sincerity and his patriotic fervor.

Uribe-Uribe was born up in the mountains of Antochia, in the interior of Colombia and on the crest of the Andes. His mother was famous for her beauty, while his father was an athlete and rancher. Many patriots and fighters for liberty have been born in these mountains, and the friends of Uribe-Uribe point out that his was the proper birthplace for a man destined to rescue his country from the hands of "corrupt and tyrannical politicians." While a boy he was taught by his father to break and ride the wild horses of the hills, to take long tramps over the mountain trails, and to endure the hardships of camp life in the high wilderness. So he acquired the splendid physique and the courage which has enabled him to win no less than forty-six pitched battles, coming off victorious and scathless in every one he has been engaged in.

In the meantime his ambitious parents saw that the boy's education was not neglected. After he had finished at the little mountain school he was sent to the great national university of Bogota, the capital of Colombia, which is also a mountain city located far in the interior and thousands of feet above the sea level. Here the young man graduated and then went back to his mountain home to practice his profession as a lawyer. Almost immediately he was chosen by his fellow-townsmen to represent his native town in the national Chamber of Deputies, corresponding to the Lower House of Congress in this country. Uribe-Uribe soon developed great powers as an orator, writer, and leader in the House. The Conservative party was in control of the government, and Uribe thundered in vain in favor of a free press, free speech, and free education.

These reforms were resisted by the government, and finally the people of Uribe-Uribe's mountain home rose in revolt. Their first revolution was in 1876, and Uribe threw himself at once into their cause. He soon won a wide reputation as a brave and able soldier. A second revolt occurred in 1885, and in this struggle Uribe won great fame, becoming the leader of the insurgent forces.

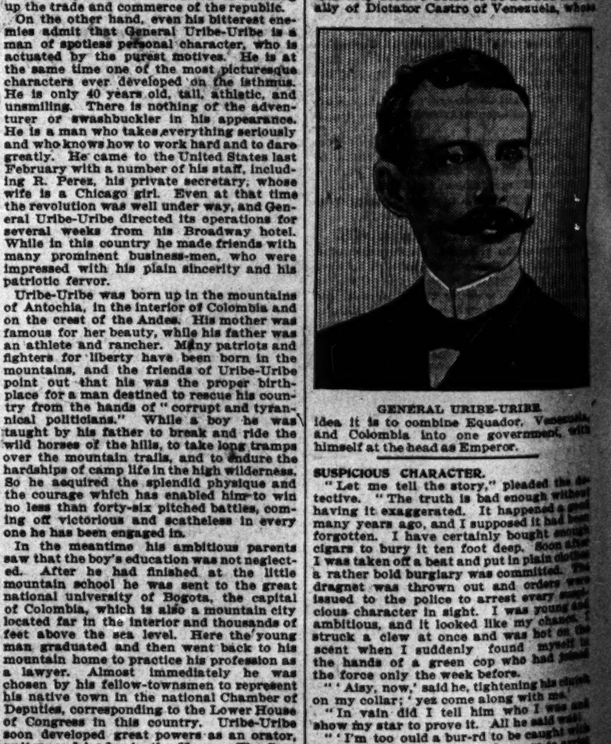
Time and time again, at the head of only 300 mountaineers, Uribe won victories over larger numbers of government troops. Once when a few of the men under his command mutinied Uribe shot the leader with his own hand and reduced the others to submission in a few minutes.

Finally he was captured and thrown into prison. When he was brought to trial his defense was so logical and eloquent that he was acquitted without a moment's hesitation.

In the latter part of 1899 another insurrection broke out at the head of which Uribe promptly placed himself. During this struggle, which has been almost continuous ever since, Uribe performed many feats of daring and heroism. On one occasion the rebel army lay on one side of a stream facing a superior force of the enemy. A narrow bridge formed the only passageway over the deep river. Uribe finally announced that at a certain hour he personally, with the first ten volunteers, would cross that bridge and lead a charge on the unsuspecting enemy. The first volunteer was a negro sergeant, whom Uribe took by the hand, and, leading him out before his army, cried out: "Follow this is Sergeant Zuleta, who will cross the bridge, hand in hand with me. I name him Captain for his bravery."

Forthwith the whole rebel army volunteered, and when the time came the General and the negro sergeant led what proved to be a successful charge against the rebel army.

During his stay in the United States General Uribe-Uribe was anxious to explain what led him to take up arms against the government of his native land. He declared that personal ambition had nothing to do with it.



ENTRANCE TO THE PANAMA CANAL AT COLON.

On the contrary, he declared he was fighting for the oppressed people of Colombia.

The present government, he declared, has so mismanaged the finances of the republic that it takes $22 in Colombian currency to buy a $1 United States bill. He is fighting, too, the Roman Catholic Church, or at least its methods of administration in Colombia. He declares that the church collects in taxes more than the national government itself and that it is so oppressive in its demands that in the last fifteen years it has forced 130,000 people to leave Colombia and seek homes elsewhere. It has suppressed free speech, and a free press forces the courts to decide in its favor in every case and refuses to establish secular schools. It discourages the building of railroads or the opening of mines, and has no idea of keeping any of the many promises of reform which it has been forced to make. It is corrupt, vicious, oppressive, and tyrannical. It is managed in the interests of a few greedy politicians and priests.

In answer the friends of the present government enter a general denial. They say that the frequent revolutions have been the cause of the depreciation of the currency, and they declare Uribe to be a fraud and an ally of Dictator Castro of Venezuela, whose

GENERAL URIBE-URIBE.

idea it is to combine Equador, Venezuela, and Colombia into one government, with himself at the head as Emperor.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

"Let me tell the story," pleaded the detective. "The truth is had enough without having it exaggerated. It happened a good many years ago, and I supposed it had been forgotten. I have certainly bought enough cigars to bury it ten foot deep. Soon after I was taken off a beat and put in plain clothes a rather bold burglary was committed. The dragnet was thrown out and orders were issued to the police to arrest every suspicious character in sight. I was young and ambitious, and it looked like my chance. I struck a clew at once and was hot on the scent when I suddenly found myself in the hands of a green cop who had joined the force only the week before.

"'Aisy, now,' said he, tightening his clutch on my collar; 'ye come along with me.'

"In vain did I tell him who I was and show my star to prove it. All he said was, 'I'm too ould a bur-rd to be caught with thot kind of chaff. Me orders are to arrest all suspicious char-racters. Yez have crime stamped on your face. Come along, now, or Oi'll be after clubbin' yez.'

"There was nothing to do, of course, but to go with him to the station. What brand do you smoke?"—Detroit Free Press.

Republican Majorities Ahead.

With the solution of the negro problem it is claimed that many of the Southern States will quit casting such enormous Democratic votes. Mr. Gorman declares that it has been solved in Maryland, so look out for a Republican victory.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Uncle Sam's Magic Touch.

A contract for improving the harbor of Manila calls for an expenditure of $1,000,000. The Philippines will not be long in showing the transforming touch of American enterprise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gold Ring, No Doubt.

Things are looking up in Dawson, in the Klondike country. They have a new courthouse, and when they get a courthouse ring they will be real city folks.—Ohio State Journal.

TELLS OF EUROPEAN PARKS

DR. F. M. WOODWORTH COMPARES OLD WORLD CITIES TO CHICAGO.

Former President of the Lincoln Park Board Says That Improvements to Be of Any Value Must Be Permanent He Regards $30,000 Appropriation for Patching the Sea Walls as Inadequate—Shows Isle of Man's Protection Against Atlantic.

Dr. F. M. Woodworth, ex-President of the Lincoln Park Board, returned yesterday from an extensive tour in Europe during which he visited nearly all the parks of the large cities. He came back with encouragement for Lincoln Park, encouragement if two conditions are fulfilled, a business administration of park affairs and an increased expenditure of money. Dr. Woodworth expressed pleasure at the change in policy announced while he was absent.

"A visit to the parks of Europe has convinced me," said Dr. Woodworth, "that Lincoln Park may become in time one of the most beautiful parks in the world. The parks of Europe are built up in permanent manner, as their construction has been going on for hundreds of years. Things in Lincoln Park are largely temporary. The time has come when the improvements here must be permanent if a lasting result is to be obtained.

"It is of no use to patch the sea wall. I notice the Park Board has voted $30,000 to repair the sea wall. The sum is a mere bagatelle. Let the board undertake some plan that will result in a permanent protection and then spend its money in building a small section at a time. The lake-front is the great natural advantage of Lincoln Park and its protection is the most important problem. I visited the water-front protections of Liverpool and the Isle of Man. They are able to hold the ocean, we surely ought to be able to hold the lake."

BONDS SOON ON THE MARKET.

West Town Commissioners Prepare to Call for Bids for the Small Park Issue of $1,000,000.

Within a few days, if present plans meet no obstacles, the West Park Commissioners will ask bids for the $1,000,000 issue of bonds, through which money is to be raised to place small parks throughout the crowded districts of the West Side. "As soon as the bonds are ready we shall advertise for bids," said President Fred A. Bangs of the board. "Already we have received many letters of inquiry, and thus anticipate no trouble in placing the issue at a splendid price."

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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ONLY one kind of present is accepted by the present Chief Magistrate of the French republic—namely, books, and no matter what their character or value, the author who takes the trouble to send a presentation copy to the President receives, through the latter's secretary, a letter of acknowledgement and thanks with a polite assurance of doubtful sincerity that the volume will be read by "Monsieur le President" with "much interest."

If there ware any truth in this promise the Chief Magistrate would have his entire time taken up in reading books of such varied character and subject that at the end of the week his brain would be in a whirl, while in a month he would land in a lunatic asylum.

Of course these Presidential notes of acknowledgement afford no end of gratification to the authors, and not only flatter the conceit of the latter, but likewise are of much value for purposes of advertisement.

All other presents—and the President gets hundreds of them every day—are returned to the donors, except in the cases where the gifts are perishable goods, such as fruits, vegetables, etc. These are turned over to the Metropolitan Hospitals.

The reason for this refusal of the President to receive gifts is because he knows perfectly well that no present is made without something being wanted and expected in return, and it is naturally neither politic nor yet in keeping with the dignity of the office of Chief Magistrate that the latter should place himself under any obligations to business firms or private individuals.

The same rule prevails at most of the European Courts, and at Berlin, Vienna, and at Windsor all gifts are declined and returned to the senders unless the latter happen to be royal personages, an official body, or intimate personal friend.

Loubet has received few really valuable gifts from foreign royalties since he became President, and these he gave away. For instance, the present Emperor of Russia sent him last year, an extraordinary chart of France, all in gold, the cities, the towns, the mountains, and the rivers being designated by precious stones, mostly mined in Russia. The value of this truly imperial gift was great. But President Loubet would not keep it. He took the ground that it had been presented to him not in his private capacity, but as President of the French republic, and consequently insisted upon turning it over to the National Museum of the Louvre.

It was the same with the superb horses sent him by the Sultan of Morocco a few weeks ago. President Loubet gave half of the number to the State Stud farms and the remainder to the School of Cavalry.

The last occasion on which a gift of this kind was sent to the Chief Magistrate of France was during the Presidency of Jules Grevy, who without a moment's hesitation sold the horses, even before the special Embassy which had brought them had taken its departure, and pocketed the money. The fine collection of arms received from the Emperor of Abyssinia, Loubet has had set up in the form of panoplies in the Elysée Palace, where they will remain after the completion of his term of office, as fixtures of the Presidential residence.

Indeed, Loubet, although the son of peasants, shows a greater degree of delicacy and of a proper sense of what is fitting to a man occupying such an office as his than any of his predecessors in the Presidential chair, excepting chivalrous old Marshal McMahon.

Countess Trapani, who died the other day at Paris, was the most unassuming of imperial ladies that can be imagined. Although an Austrian Archduchess of the bluest blood, the daughter of Leopold II., Sovereign Grand Duke of Tuscany, and widow of Prince Francis of Bourbon, uncle of the King of Naples, she lived in a small apartment on the third floor of a modest house in the Rue Montaigne at Paris, waited on by a couple of Italian women, the one acting as cook and the other as maid. She kept no carriages, no men servants, and dressed so plainly and unobtrusively that few of the other inmates of the house were aware that the quiet old lady trotting up and down stairs, carrying parcels containing her purchases, was one of the grandest Princesses in Europe.

On the occasion of her birthday she would give a family dinner at which none but royal and imperial relatives would be present, and the entire repast would be served in her little, modestly furnished dining room, by her maid, who would wear the flat, white coiffure of the Neapolitan peasants and an embroidered apron tired around her waist by two long blue ribbons.

The late Countess Trapani left two children, daughters, and the sole survivors of a family of six. One of them is the Countess of Caserta, consort of the Titular King of Naples, of the two Sicilies, and of Jerusalem, who makes his home at Cannes, and whose son's marriage last winter at Madrid to the elder sister and next heir to the boy King of Spain, gave rise to a Cabinet crisis, to sanguinary riots throughout the kingdom, and almost to a revolution. The other daughter is married to a great Polish nobleman, whose estates are situated in the Austrian Province of Galacia, and who bears the title of Count Zamoyski.

Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe, grandson by marriage of the late Queen Victoria, and who is Regent of the sovereign Duchies of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, during the minority of his young cousin, the now 17-year-old Duke, delivered himself of a remarkable speech at the grand official banquet given the other day at Coburg in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the Duke. That is to say, it was a remarkable speech coming from a German Prince, exercising sovereign sway.

He declared the sovereign to be "the first servant of his people and of the state, and he proclaimed the fact that as Regent and guardian of the young Duke, he was having the latter brought up in these ideas, adding that it was only by accustoming himself to this belief that the royal lads could ever hope to be a blessing to his people and to his land.

The speech has created an immense sensation throughout the length and breadth of Germany, and while it has been hailed with satisfaction by the people it has been denounced as revolutionary by a number of those German sovereigns who regard themselves as the anointed of the Lord, and as so immeasurably above the people that they claim to be made of a different clay, and to hold their authority not from the people but from the divinity.

Between the servant of the people and the semi-divine monarch who regards himself as responsible to no one but God there is a long distance. But it is the former of the two who is up to date and in keeping with the spirit of the times.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

THE FORTUNES OF SHIFTLESS DICK.

BY GUSTAV BERNARD GOT.

"HERE goes," said Dick, flipping eighteen-ninety into the air. Eighteen-ninety is a gold coin, which is Dick's mascot. "Tails I ask her, heads I don't. Sudden death or glory." He caught the coin on the back of his hand.

"Tails it is," remarked Dick with a satisfied air, "and as she's the one thing in the world I can't do without, not excepting money, it's the best day's work eighteen-ninety has ever done for me. Thank goodness she hasn't a cent of her own—she'll know I want her for herself."

"Well, Dick," said Phyllis, for they were old friends, "what has brought you here today? Tired of your own society?"

"I am," replied Dick, "and I've come to ask you for yours."

"Dick!"

Dick Morley took one of her hands in each of his. He was a good-looking boy.

"Darling, I'm asking you to marry me," he said, his voice low and earnest. "I'm a worthless beggar, I know, but I love you, Phyllis, and do you care for me a little?"

He drew her to him, and Phyllis made him such an effective answer that he had no doubts about it at all.

The next ten minutes belonged entirely to themselves, and those minutes were filled with the golden haze of absolute happiness. Then came the descent to earth, and the shock of gross, worldly things.

"There's one thing you must do at once," said Phyllis, "go and see father, and get it over. We mustn't hide matters, you know—he would be worse to deal with eventually if we did."

"I don't know," returned Dick, "it might be better to have something to go upon when I do, don't you think? But we'll consult eighteen-ninety" (he drew out the bright coin). He spun up the coin. Phyllis, who held that inborn instinct of gambling that all women have hidden in them, watched in a fascinated way.

"Tails it is," said Dick, "so I go now. I always put tails first—because other people don't." He went out with a confident step, and tapped at the door of Mr. Cummins' study. Within, reading in an armchair, was an old gentleman. He was of the "kind but firm" order.

Dick came straight to the point. "I've come to ask you to trust Phyllis to me, sir," he said, keeping a careful eye on the old gentleman's expression.

Mr. Cummins raised his eyebrows. He had not thought of this. "Well, my boy," he said, tentatively, "what can you give her, if you take her from me?"

"Not much," replied Dick, "but I have luck, and a headpiece of sorts. Trust me with Phyllis, sir, and I shall do my best for her."

"I'm afraid not, my boy," returned Mr. Cummins, "we have one madman in the family already, and to marry on such means as yours would go beyond mere insanity. When it comes to the bare facts, you have as near nothing as one could cipher it down. I like you well, but you must come to me on a better footing before I give you my only daughter."

Dick left, and he told Phyllis, full of new fire, that he would scoop together an income somehow, if he had to rake the wide earth for it. If his will had been as strong as his body, this might have meant something, but shiftless Dick was shiftless Dick. Nevertheless, there was no denying he had luck. He said a long good-night to Phyllis, and left, treading on air so light was his heart—and head.

Dick slept the sleep of the just that night, and the morning's post brought a note from a cousin of his, who was living near Brighton. It desired his presence there to help decide upon and value an estate that the cousin meant to buy, and, though Dick was no hand at business, he had some idea of the value of land and house property. A fee was understood, and expenses, and Dick went.

Arriving at Brighton he received a wire from the cousin that he was not to be expected till late, and Dick, needing a walk, spun up eighteen-ninety to see whether he should go along the sea front or inland. It fell to the former, and Dick went down to the pier and stamped, finally sitting down to leeward of a glass shelter, and began to pensively polish his idiotic coin. Presently he was conscious that somebody came and sat quietly beside him, and a thin, dry voice said:

"Thirty-five time fifty-four, how much?"

"Eighteen-ninety," murmured Dick, the date of his mascot running in his head. He had not quite caught the question. A hand fell heavily on his shoulder, and he looked up and saw a thin featured old man with piercing gray-blue eyes, who gripped Dick's hand in a withered claw and shook it violently.

"At last!" cried the ancient, exultingly. "Young man, for five years I have been waiting for this, and the fools and and ninnies about here couldn't answer—hadn't a figure in their thick heads. Forty-two times fifty-six is——?"

"2352," said Dick, all alert now. He gave the answer smartly, for in swift calculation he was infallible. Obviously, this was "Old Decimal," Brighton's mathematics crank, of whom Dick had heard.

"You are a figure lover!" exclaimed the old man. "I can see it!"

"I am," said Dick truthfully, for Phyllis had a perfect figure, which was not quite what the old man had meant.

"So am I," returned "Old Decimal." "You must come home and dine with me—I won't hear any refusal. Egad! I've been waiting seven years to give that dinner!"

He took Dick home at once, linking his arm into that of his capture. They arrived at a large house on the terrace, sumptuously furnished in a rather severe style, and a little later they sat down to a dinner fit for the gods. The ancient host dropped mathematics till the meal was over, and then took him into his study, where he and his guest feasted upon brain-racking problems.

"You are a most excellent young man!" said his host at last, "and I am proud to have made your acquaintance. By the way, I haven't asked you your name yet," Dick told him.

"A name to honor!" said "Decimal" enthusiastically. "Mine is Cummins—Philip Cummins."

"Indeed," said Dick. "Any relation to a Mr. Robert Cummins, an acquaintance of mine, of Hampstead?"

"His brother," replied the old man.

"How strange," said Dick. "I remember he said——" and Dick pulled up.

"Said I was a madman, no doubt," replied his host, with a chuckle. "Poor Bob, he hasn't a cipher in his entire anatomy. D'you know his daughter, Phyllis? Pretty girl, she is."

"Ah, I—yes, that is——" said Dick, confused for the moment.

"Eh?" said the old man, watching him keenly, "hereby hangs a tale, I think. Tell me about it, my boy, I'm one of the family, you know, and I'm taking a great interest in you—a most marvelous young man, if you don't mind my saying so."

"Well," said Dick desperately, "if you must know, Phyllis and I are particularly anxious to get married, but your brother does not seem to see it."

"Why not?" queried Dick's host, raising his eyebrows.

"Well, he says—and I'm afraid he's right—that I've nothing to marry on."

"What!" exclaimed "Decimal," "a young man of your attainments? What a cold world it is! And are sons-in-law with heaven-born gifts for mathematics so common? If Phyllis were my daughter, now!"

"Mr. Robert Cummins doesn't see it in that light!" said Dick, gloomily.

"Old fool!" retorted his host. "Now, look here, my boy, you come up with me by the next train, and we'll go and see him."

"The very thing!" said Dick; "but do you think——"

"Leave it to me," said "Decimal." "Get you things from the hotel and meet me on the platform."

Dick went back; but when ready to go he began to feel doubtful. Might not this benevolent lunatic do more harm than good? Up went eighteen-ninety, who decided in favor of the journey and Dick started. He met Philip Cummins on the platform and they entered a carriage which the old man had engaged. A trying feature of that journey was that, while Dick was puzzling over the possible results of matters, his host wanted to discuss fiendishly complicated arithmetical problems with him. Yet Dick kept his wits on the strain, for he felt that if he made a bad blunder the benevolent lunatic might be disgusted and drop him. At last the train pulled up at Victoria, and in another three-quarters of an hour they were at Robert Cummins' house, and Phyllis, amazed, watched their arrival. It was late, and they were shown up at once into the study, where Robert Cummins was dozing in his armchair.

"Bob," said Philip Cummins, "I've brought a remarkable young friend with me. I gather that you are not fully aware of his excellence, and I've brought him entirely on my own initiative, mind you—to prove to you what a poor judgment you have. He has the finest head for figures I ever encountered."

"Philip, you are an ass. Figures don't fill the larder."

"I will see that they do. Bob, your brain is not even a vulgar fraction, it's a minus quantity, or you would never have dismissed such an arithmetician as a suitor. I would rather have him in the family than a Prince of the blood. Now, look here, I will make him my secretary at £600 a year, provided he marries Phyllis within six weeks."

Mr. Robert Cummins was flabbergasted.

"You really oughtn't to be around loose, Philip," he said, after a pause. "However, I'm quite willing; only you must draw the arrangement up in proper legal form, to insure that some fad or other of yours won't leave him in the lurch again."

Dick, holding on to the table, could hardly believe his ears.

"I'll do that, at once," returned Philip. "He shall look after my affairs, and——" —he winked a dry wink—"if he behaves himself, I dare say he'll have 'em for his own—some day. Now go and see Phyllis, my boy."

"Dick!" said Phyllis, between interludes, when she had heard the good news, "it's almost too good to be true. You silly boy! Well, then, the 1st of July! A Friday, is it? The second, then."

"The second it is," said Dick, spinning up eighteen-ninety.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GROWS.

Registration of Students for the Last Year Shows Increase of 589 Over Previous Record.

Registration at the University of Chicago for the year ending in June, 1902, according to the Annual Register, which appeared yesterday, numbers 3,722, an increase of 589 over the previous year. Coeducation seems to be popular at the University of Chicago, as it is at Northwestern, since the number of coeds falls below the number of men students by only 148, and in one department—the unclassified—their number surpasses that of the men by 236.

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IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS STERRITT TO ROBERT THORNE.

Both Popular South Side Young People and Favorites at the Midlothian Country Club—Exmoor Links Prepared for the Woman's Tournament, Which Begins Today — Mr. Walter Keith Has His Polo Ponies Shipped East to Play at Narragansett Pier.

Attracting the attention of South Side circles is the engagement just announced of Miss Katherine Sterritt and Mr. Robert Thorne. Two more popular young people could not be found, and the engagement is all the more interesting from the fact that it was unexpected. Miss Sterritt, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron L. Willey of 3650 Michigan avenue, returned only in the late spring with her mother from a long absence in Europe, and since her return has been a favorite in the younger set at the Midlothian Country club. Mr. Thorne is also a conspicuous figure at Midlothian, and the engagement is the result of this summer's friendship.

Miss Sterritt was introduced to Kenwood society two or three seasons ago and immediately became a belle. Mr. Thorne is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Thorne. He is a graduate of Cornell, and is equally popular in business and social circles. His brother, James Thorne, was married three months ago to Miss Narcissa Niblack, and they are expected to return in the early autumn from their wedding trip in Europe. The date is not yet announced for the marriage of Miss Sterritt and Mr. Thorne.

Yesterday was a busy day on the Exmoor links preparing for the woman's tournament, which begins today. It was ladies' day also at the Midlothian and Homewood, the Wallace cup being contested for at the latter club.

Mrs. Charles Deering of Evanston is spending the summer at Bethlehem, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Armour are at Mackinac.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keith are at Narragansett Pier, and made the trip from Chicago in an automobile. Mr. Keith has had his polo ponies shipped east and will play there.

Miss Helen Lord is visiting Miss Eleanor Kelly at Oconomowoc.

TEACHERS TO BE CATALOGUED.

Holders of Certificates Entitled to Fill Vacancies in Chicago Schools Will Be Listed.

Order will be brought out of the chaos now existing in the lists of eligible school teachers if a plan now under contemplation in Superintendent Cooley's office is carried out. According to the new arrangement card catalogues will be made out of all the holders of teachers' certificates entitled to fill vacancies in the Chicago schools and of all teachers holding positions. Superintendent Cooley announced yesterday that in all probability no successor to Superintendent Nightingale would be appointed, but that he would undertake the superintendence of high schools himself.

BANKRUPT FOR OVER $1,000,000

Fruit Preserver Files Assets Scheduled at $5,480, Principally Real Estate in California.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court yesterday by Daniel F. Sherman, who desires to be relieved of liabilities amounting to $1,118,337.74. The assets scheduled in the petition amount to $5,480. Sherman is a fruit preserver, with offices formerly at 123 La Salle avenue. With the exception of $11,537 owed to dealers in fruits, the liabilities are for subscriptions for capital stock in companies of which Sherman was a promoter. The assets consist of real estate holdings, most of which are in California.

O'Brien Disavows Anti-Yates Action.

T. J. O'Brien, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, gave out a statement yesterday denouncing the Republican Workingmen's association for scoring Senator Mason and Governor Yates. Mr. O'Brien was elected to an office in the association at the same meeting which passed the resolutions of censure against Mason and Yates. He says he is not connected with the organization and was not present at the meeting.

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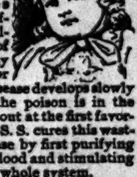

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PAUSE IN GRAIN MARKET.

DEMAND NOT QUITE STRONG ENOUGH TO SUSTAIN PRICES.

Reaction in Wheat Only Trifling, the Result of Disappointing Cables with Continued Heavy Clearances Minimizing Their Effect—Corn Sells Off on Liquidation of Long Property, but Is Helped by an Improved Shipping Demand.

Wheat prices lost ¾c to 1¼c at the opening, a chilling response by foreign markets to Monday's advance here on the government having a disheartening effect on holders. But there was a rally of bull sentiment and bull sinews when the fact became evident that clearances were keeping up their record-breaking gait, and the close was firm, at about the best prices of the day, and an average loss of 1¼c.

Sept. Wheat Range.

September, the strongest delivery, ranged from 73@73½c to 73¾c, and closed at 73⅝@73¾c, a net loss of 1-16c.

The market had to take a good deal of elevator selling, both from the Southwest and the Northwest, the advance having induced more liberal acceptances by Kansas dealers. Advices from elevator interests in the Northwest were that they still expect a crop of 190,000,000 bu, and a small section of it was for sale for December and May delivery. Speculative sentiment in the Southwest was still bullish, however, as the closing rally was effected largely on buying orders from that quarter. There was some buying on the lighter movement in the Northwest, and the belief that the heavy rush to market in that quarter, always a burden on the bull, will be later than usual this year in beginning, because the big yield is in the northern part of the territory, where harvest will be the latest.

Cash Demand Lagging.

An apparent dullness in the cash situation lent some color to the claim that the recent heavy exports were due to the cheap ocean freights. But exporters were busy in spite of reports from the seaboard that there was no foreign demand, and after the close it developed that 100,000 bu No. 2 hard had been sold for shipment, with claims of 150,000 bu more. Seaboard sales were reported at only 10,000 bu.

The heavy clearances were the chief market support. 1,542,579 bu, making 4,461,679 bu for three days, and prophetic of another record breaking week. Arrivals were 406 cars, with 185 estimated for today. Primary receipts were still somewhat under last year's 963,021 bu, compared with 1,074,930 bu. Liverpool futures were ¼d lower, spot unchanged to ¼d higher for No. 1 Northern. Paris was unchanged to ¼c lower. Budapest off 1½c. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet, decreased 1,000,000 bu for the week, compared with an increase of 908,000 bu last year.

East Buying Corn.

Corn had the support of scattered country buying orders and an improved cash demand from New England, the best in some time, but there was more of the heavy liquidation which checked the advance the day before, and prices gave somewhat under the pressure. There was some rally from bottom figures, with September showing most strength, closing ¼c lower. December lost ¼@¾c and May ¾@⅞c. The September range was from 60¼c to 59¼c, the close at 59⅝-¾c. The best prices were made soon after the opening, followed by a gradual decline on realising sales, helped along by pit traders playing for a reaction, but the reaction was too pronounced, offerings for long account dried up, and there was a quick rally on covering. The selling was scattered except a large line sold by Schwartz-Dupee. There was good local support by Pringle and Elwell.

By way of variety from the almost unbroken tenor of reports from the country, claims of damage and continued deterioration in the crop, there were reports from southern Illinois that corn was looking better along the Wabash, and promising half a crop where less had been expected. There were similar reports from Iowa. The Illinois State report, giving a condition of 95, or 5 points less than the government figures, told against other story. Arrivals were 100 cars, but only 2 were contract, and only 70 are estimated for today. Primary receipts were slightly ahead of last year's. The world's visible supply increased 175,000 bu, compared with a decrease of 1,160,000 bu last year.

Oats showed more stubbornness than the other grains, breaking little when corn and wheat were weakest, and closing steady to ⅛c higher. The range was only ⅝c and trade light, but there was some investment demand on the theory that oats ought to sell nearer corn. September ranged from 36½c to 36⅝c, closing at the top, a gain of ⅛c. A fair shipping demand from the interior, and a predicted falling off in the receipts were bull factors. There were sales of 300,000 bu, mostly to New England. Changing by elevators was a feature of the trade. Arrivals were 606 cars, with 210 contract, and 220 are estimated for today. Seaboard clearances were 34,000 bu.

Provisions were steady to 12½c higher, with the January product in best demand and strongest. The feature of the market was the buying of ribs by Armour and Cudahy, adding strength all along the line. The opening was steady, but prices firmed up on the demand for ribs and some increase in the outside speculative interest. Hogs were fairly active for the best grades and about 5c higher, with other grades steady. Local receipts were 22,000, against 13,000 last year. Estimated arrivals today are 35,000. Receipts at the principal Western packing points were 39,700, compared with 77,000 last week and 31,300 a year ago. Shipments of cut meats were 9,068,900 lbs, against 9,487,961 lbs last year; lard, 1,006,516 lbs, against 1,502,911 lbs a year ago. Liverpool market was easy for bacon, fairly steady for hams, and steady for lard.

Rye was a trifle easier, with good demand, both local and speculative. Trading was active, with prices firming up at the close. September sold at 59¼@60¼c, closing at 60¼c. December sold at 61¼@62c, closing at 62c. Cash lots sold at 59¼@60¼c; No. 2, 59½@60c f. o. b.; and No. 3, 59¼@59¾c. Receipts were 18 cars.

Barley was steady, with good demand. Arrivals were 40 cars, a material increase in receipts. Choice to good malting was quoted at 59@63c, with fancy at 63@65c.

Timothy was easier to 5c lower for both September and October. Trading was light and some bright new cash seed was sold at $3.65. September closed $3.60 sellers and October at $3.30@3.35. Receipts were 147,290 lbs and shipments 31,574 lbs. Clover seed was dull and inactive. Contract seed, old, was quoted at $10.25 and October delivery, new, $11.00.

Flaxseed was strong and 2c higher for all lines except September, which was steady. The market was fairly active. No. 1 Northwestern closed at $1.67; No. 1 Southwestern, $1.65; September, $1.62; and October, $1.57½ bid. Receipts were 32 cars in Chicago, 26 cars at Minneapolis, and 1 at Duluth.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Aug. 13.	High.	Low.	Closed yester-day.	Closed Aug. 14, 1900.
Aug	72⅞	.....	.....	73	74⅝
Sept	73⅝	73¾	72¾	73-¾	74⅝-75
Dec	73⅞	73⅞	73⅛	73⅞-⅞	.....
May	75⅝	75¾	75⅛	75⅝	76⅝

CORN.

Aug	59	.....	.....	59⅝	35⅝
Sept	59-¼	60¼	59⅛	59⅜-½	37⅛
Dec	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	.....
May	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜-½	.....

OATS.

Aug	25⅝	.....	.....	25⅝	21⅛
Sept	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	21¾-⅞
May	40	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞-¾	.....

PORK.

Sept	14.27½	14.37½	13.97½	14.20	11.60
Jan	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	.....

LARD.

Sept	8.77½	8.77½	8.72½	8.77½-80	6.05
Jan	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.42½-45	4.70
May	6.50	6.52½	6.50	6.52½-55	4.75

SHORT RIBS.

Sept	7.95	8.05	7.90	8.05	6.65
Jan	6.12½	6.17½-5	6.07½	6.10-12½	4.70
May	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.37½-40	4.75

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	366	117	9	370
Spring wheat	3	21	11	35
Corn	145	22	100	
Oats	251	55	7	313
Rye	2	1	0	3
Barley	1	53	6	40

Barley 1 53 6 40

Totals..... 464 675 101 1,240

Inspection out: 102,000 bu No 2 and 44 cars winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 Northern spring, 30,000 bu and 26 cars corn, 75,000 bu No. 3 white clipped oats, 3 cars No. 3 rye. From 3 railroads' elevators: 24,000 bu winter wheat, 5,600 bu No. 1 Northern spring, 15,000 bu corn, 12,400 bu No. 2 oats.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Flour, brls	18,272	14,958	14,942	16,371
Wheat, bu	291,268	366,100	172,140	99,168
Corn, bu	244,662	140,266	96,033	220,624
Oats, bu	561,410	780,100	363,063	425,241
Rye, bu	10,400	9,000	.....	.....
Barley, bu	32,400	11,800	5,410	7,075
F. seed, lbs	147,200	318,950	31,579	150,712
C. seed, lbs	61,900	.....	.....	60,480
O. seed, lbs	20,700	2,100	26,530	.....
F. seed, bls	2,900	56,200	1,905	1,849
C. meats, lbs	1,049,180	409,600	3,956,503	3,487,981
Can. m'ts, c's	200	.....	1,717	1,974
D. beef, lbs	686,143	358,448	5,000,880	5,216,106
Beef, tcs	16	.....	140	90
Beef, lbs	43	.....	225	225
Pork, brls	.....	100	229	658
Lard, lbs	459,650	186,920	1,908,516	1,502,911

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western Points.	Receipts Wheat.	Receipts Corn.	Shipments Wheat.	Shipments Corn.
Chicago	291,268	244,662	172,140	96,052
Milwaukee	26,250	9,900	3,750	750
Minneapolis	180,840	2,220	39,000	.....
Duluth	11,501	.....	54,000	.....
St. Louis	103,000	33,000	212,000	30,000
Toledo	90,000	33,215	1,740	21,000
Detroit	2,066	⇗4,000	1,548	.....
Kansas City	104,800	57,750	137,700	34,500
Peoria	45,300	20,000	800	6,000
Totals	963,023	472,747	623,078	148,382
Seaboard				
New York	146,350	32,000	244,453	54,227
Boston	52,383	4,876	32,000	⇗4,000
Philadelphia	58,150	5,200	41,200	3,300
Baltimore	267,593	7,181	462,000	.....
New Orleans	115,000	12,000	330,000	.....
Galveston	107,350	.....	100,000	6,000
Totals	717,417	69,257	1,209,722	63,527
Grand total	1,680,440	532,004	1,832,800	211,909
Same days 1900	1,518,300	1,227,989	874,960	827,395

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm, with moderate local demand. Spring, special brands, $4.10@4.20; hard patents, $3.00@3.70; soft, $3.40@3.50; winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.20@3.30; white rye, brls, $2.70@2.80; dark, $2.50@2.60.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady, with good demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 72¼@73c and 100,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 hard, 72¾@73c. On track: No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 73c. Free on board: No. 3 red, 73c; No. 2 red, 74c; No. 2 hard, 74c. Billed through: No. 2 red, 73c; No. 3 hard, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 71¾@72c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm with fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 70¾@71¾c. Free on board: No. 4, 69½c; No. 3, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 7 cars ⅛c under September price; No. 1 Northern, 6,000 bu at September price.

CORN—Quiet and easy, with improved shipping demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 59½c, and 125,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 2 white, 50,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 2, 58¼c, and 130,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 57c; No. 3 yellow, 58¾@59¼c; No. 3 white, 60¾c. Billed through: No. 44, 59½c; No. 3 yellow, 58¼c; No. 3 white, 59⅝c.

OATS—Prices about ¼c and ⅛c lower, with active demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white new, 33½c; No. 3 new, 36¼@36¾c; No. 3 white new, 35¾@36¼c; No. 2, 36¾@37c; No. 2 white new, 39c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white new, 35¾c; No. 3 white new, 36¼@36¾c; No. 2 white new, 39¾@40c. Billed through: No. 4 white new, 37½@37¾c; old, 38½c; No. 3 new, 37¼c for white; No. 3 white new, 37½@38½c; No. 2 new, 39@37¼c; No. 2 white new, 39@39¾c.

RYE—Steady, with fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 59½@60c; No. 3, 59@59¼c. Free on board: No. 2, 59@60¼c; No. 3, 59¼c.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales on track: 61c. Free on board: 55@64c. Billed through: 52c. To arrive: 61@63c.

PROVISIONS—Generally strong. Cash lots mess pork were quotable at $14.00@14.05; repacked, 10@15c discount; lard, $6.75@6.77½c; short ribs, $7.90@8.10, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady, at 82½@85c for ash pork brls, and 85@87½c for oak, and $1.02½@1.05 for lard tcs.

WHISKY—Basis for finished goods, $1.30.

HAY—Firm on good demand and light supply. Receipts, 706 tons. Shipments, 50 tons. Sales, including those on track, were: Choice timothy new, $15.00@15.50; No. 1 timothy new, $13.50@14.50; old, $15.00; No. 2 timothy new, $12.50; No. 3 timothy new, $12.00. Not graded timothy old, $10.00@14.00; Choice prairie—Iowa, $14.00; Nebraska, $14.00; No. 1 prairie, Iowa, $13.00; No. 2 prairie, State, $10.00@10.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts for today are 15 cars wheat, 70 cars corn, 220 cars oats, and 35,000 hogs.

A membership sold at $2,500 yesterday. Others are offered at $2,450.

A shipper who does not put much faith in the reported Eastern demand for corn offers 16,000 bu in store at Baltimore at 2c over Chicago prices.

The directors took no action on the Phillips "May pool" statement, because it was not presented to them. There was, however, a letter from the company stating that the report had been finished and was ready for inspection by the complainant, George L. Inman, at the Phillips office. President Warren will appoint a committee to examine the statement for the directors.

Eight new members were elected by the directors.

R. E. Pratt contends that the government condition on oats justifies an expectation of a crop of 850,000,000 bu, instead of one of 610,000,000 bu, if any reliance is to be placed on the government figures of final condition, acreage, and yield last year.

The directors took no action in the matter of the hay dealers, who are members of the board and of the Hay and Feed Dealers' association, being prevented by the rules of the latter body from selling to other members of the board who are not feed dealers. The committee was continued. The probable action of the directors is foreshadowed by the fact that in joining the board members sign an agreement not to belong to any other body whose rules of operation conflict with those of the board.

Contract stocks of wheat in Chicago elevators are 3,506,000 bu, an increase of 212,000 bu; of corn, 6,255,000 bu, an increase of 454,000 bu; and of oats, 71,000 bu, an increase of 13,000 bu. Total stocks in all positions are 6,404,000 bu wheat, 12,181,000 bu corn, and 1,807,000 bu oats.

LEMONS IN BETTER DEMAND.

Warmer Weather Improves Conditions and Increases Trade in Fruits and Vegetables.

Produce was in good demand yesterday for all lines, with some improvement shown in receipts. Prices were easier for all varieties of peaches. Watermelons, which fell off in price during the cool weather, were again in better demand, with prices steady. The market is well supplied with fine quality, high-priced lemons. The warmer weather yesterday caused an increased demand at about 50c higher prices over the low figures of last week.

Potatoes were firm, with the demand equal to the supply and dealers predicting a further advance in the near future.

Choice creamery butter was firm and ⅛@ higher. Eggs were steady.

Quotations on round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	13½@14½c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	13@13½c
City recandled	14@14½c
Seconds, cases	12c@13c
Cheese, Y. A	10¼@10½c
Cheese, twins	9¾@10c
Cheese, fancy brick	8¾@9½c
Butter, creamery extra	20@20½c
Firsts	17@18½c
Seconds	14@15½c
Dairies	14@16½c
Ladles	13@13½c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	7@7½c
Do, dry picked	7c
Do, roosters	5½c
Iced turkeys	9@10c
Live turkeys, lb	5@7½c
Chickens	8c
Do, spring, lb	12@12½c
Geese, doz	$3.50@4.50

VEALS.

50@90 lbs	4@5c
90@70 lbs	5@6c
80@100 lbs	6@7c
100@110 lbs	6@6½c
110@150 lbs	5@5½c
150@200 lbs	4@6c

FISH.

Black bass, lb	11@12c
Carp	10@12c
Pike	8@9c
Pickerel	4@5c
Eels	9@9c
Perch	5@6c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.00
Apples, fancy	$2.75@3.50
Lemons, Cal., re packed	$3.25@3.50
Do, Messina	$3.00@3.50
Pineapples, Florida crate	$2.50@4.00
Oranges, Valencias	$3.00@3.50
Blueberries, Mich., 16 qts	$1.75@2.25
Huckleberries, per lb	$1.00@1.25
Bartlett pears, Cal., box	$1.90@2.25
Cherries, 16 qts, sour	$1.40@1.75
Peaches, Mich., baskets	14@20c
Do, Ill., 4-basket cases	60@70c
Do, Ky., 4-bu	75@80c
Do, Ga., 4-basket cases	$1.50@1.65
Do, Tex., 4-basket cases	$1.60@1.75
Alberta	$1.60@1.75

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked	$2.40
Medium	$2.15@2.27
Celery, Mich., cases	30@40c
Cucumbers, Ill., per bu	20@25c
Cabbage, new, home-grown, crates	$2.25@2.85
Do, per 100	$5.00@6.00
Carrots, new, 100 bunches	$1.00
Onions, 70-lb sacks	$1.00@1.15
Do, brls, Ill	$2.25@2.50
Sweet corn, 6@8 doz	30@40c
Beets, new, doz bchs	20@25c
Turnips, new, bu	50@60c
Lettuce, head, home-grown, bbs	50@75c
Do, leaf, in cases	45@50c
String beans, new, ½ bu	$1.75@2.00
Green peas, 1½ bu telephones	$1.75@2.00
New potatoes, early Ohios, bu	$1.00@1.05
Do, Minn	$1.05@1.10
Do, Burbanks, bu	$1.20@1.25
Do, home-grown, early Ohio, 1¼ bu	$1.25@1.50
Tomatoes, Ill., 4-bskt cases	50@60c
Do, Miss	50@60c
Do, home-grown, bu boxes	$1.50@2.25

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Apple, brls	1,000	701	297	307
Beans, bu	1,622	.....	2,160	.....
B. corn, bu	133,700	3,200	90,000	500
Butter, lbs	1,606,682	1,351,061	1,118,841	1,292,324
Cheese, lbs	767,500	500,512	222,310	124,529
D. fruits, lbs	30,000	43,125	52,270	20,725
Eggs, pkgs	6,617	7,829	4,956	3,949
Hay, tons	106	96	50	.....
Hides, lbs	435,000	196,631	483,000	436,156
Potatoes, bu	5,584	8,040	1,461	1,200
Poultry, lbs	137,778	44,200	18,410	22,355
Poultry, c'ps	90	136	.....	.....
Wool, lbs	1,357,484	291,632	714,190	553,226

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures for the Week.

There was no quotable change in the cattle market. The quality was inferior; in fact, the best cattle offered sold at $5.25, or $1 below Monday's top. Hogs averaged steady, with some opening sales a shade higher, and late sales in most instances a shade lower. The top was $6.20. Sheep and lambs sold 10@15c higher at the start, but later the advance was lost. Best lambs, $5.65.

Stock-Yards receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 12	26,726	532	25,078	12,227
Tuesday, Aug. 13	4,000	1,400	19,000	14,000
Totals	30,726	1,932	54,078	26,227
Same time last week	20,498	1,176	47,674	41,631
Cor. time 1900	29,532	1,589	43,848	26,633
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 12	5,736	23	8,905	215
Tuesday, Aug. 13	4,000	50	2,000	2,000
Totals	9,736	73	10,905	2,215
Same time last week	9,377	50	10,072	1,118
Cor. time 1900	7,014	139	10,472	3,660

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	76,000	90,000	70,000
Same period last week	71,000	92,000	59,000
Same period 1900	76,000	77,000	58,000
Same period 1899	63,000	67,000	45,000

Average cost price of hogs at Chicago today, $5.84, against $5.84 on Monday and $5.88 a year ago. Average cost the first two days of this week, $5.84, against $5.92 a week ago and $5.62 two weeks ago.

Receipts for Aug. 14 are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep, against 22,092 cattle, 32,883 hogs, and 19,504 sheep on Wednesday of last week.

Hogs at eleven markets, 80,000, against 81,000 a week ago and 45,000 a year ago. Total the first two days of this week, 165,000, against 147,000 a week ago and 120,000 a year ago.

Cattle—Receipts were small and the demand indifferent at Monday's prices. The quality was inferior, there being no good cattle offered. The best on sale sold at $5.25, against $6.25 on Monday, and $6.40 on Wednesday, July 31. Strictly fancy beeves would still sell around $6.40. Most of the beef cattle with anything like decent quality sell at $4.65@5.55, with Texas steers quotable at $3.50@4.90, and grass Western steers at $3.75@5.00. Native butcher and canning stock ruled dull and weak at the recent sharp decline in prices, present quotations being the lowest of the month. Native cows sold at $1.25@4.45; heifers, $2.25@4.50; bulls, $2.00@4.00; stags, $3.50@4.50; and calves, $4.50@6.25. Stockers and feeders weak at $2.25@4.15.

Hogs—Trade was slow most of the day and 6,000 remained in the pens at the finish. Shippers purchased only 2,000. Packers purchased rather sparingly, one concern remaining out of the market. Receipts were liberal and the quality generally fair. Two loads averaging 328@338 lbs sold at $6.20, or 5c higher than Monday's top. Some averaging 185 lbs sold at $6.00. Armour's drove cost $5.84 and Swift's $5.83. The supply of pigs and rough lots was fair. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.85@6.05
Selected butchers, 220@270 lbs	6.00@6.15
Selected bacon, 150@195 lbs	5.75@6.00
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.80@6.05
Heavy shipping, 260@350 lbs	6.05@6.20
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.75@5.90
Rough to heavy grades	5.50@5.70
Poor to choice pigs	3.50@5.35

Sheep—The market opened strong, with sales 10@15c higher, but later the advance was lost and the market closed weak. About 600 Idaho lambs averaging 81 lbs sold at $5.65. Seventy-two native sold at $5.50, with inferior to choice at $3.00@5.25, bulk $4.85@5.25; native sheep, $1.50@4.25, bulk $3.50@3.75; grass Westerns, $3.50@4.35, bulk $3.75@3.90.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 130 head, of which four cars for tomorrow's market; nothing doing; feeling steady; cables quoted 1½c cattle lower at 10¾@12½c per lb; refrigerator beef selling at 8¼@9¼c per lb; shipments, 150 cattle. Calves—Receipts, 38 head; trade limited for lack of stock; feeling steady; fair to prime veals, $6.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,694 head; sheep slow and barely steady; prime lambs opened steady; others lower; whole market closed easier; sheep, $2.50@3.00; culls, $2.00; lambs, $4.12½@6.00; one car, choice, $6.20; culls, $3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,377 head; market steady; Western hogs sold at $5.95.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000 head natives, 2,000 Texans, 800 calves; beef steers 10@15c lower; cows and heifers steady; stockers and feeders 10@15c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.45@5.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.30; Western range steers, $3.25@4.35; Texans and Indians, $2.75@5.00; heifers, $2.75@5.00; calves, $3.00@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market steady; top, $6.10; bulk of sales, $5.65@6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market strong; lambs, $4.50@5.25; native wethers, $3.25@3.75; native yearlings, $3.50@4.00; Western wethers, $3.00@3.40; Western yearlings, $3.25@3.50; ewes, $2.75@3.25; stock ewes, $2.00@2.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 1,800 Texans. Market steady to strong on best natives; steady but slow on Texans. Native shipping and export steers, $4.95@5.85; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market strong. Pigs and lights, $5.80@5.90; packers, $5.85@6.00; butchers', $6.00@6.17½; Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Market a shade lower.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,942. Market steady to 10c lower; natives, $3.15@5.90; cows and heifers, $1.25@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.85; veals, $2.25@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,900; market strong on best; others steady to weak. Sheep—Receipts, 982; market active, steady; top native wethers, $3.50; top native lambs, $5.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; stronger; steady; native steers, $4.25@5.85; Western steers, $3.70@4.65; Texas steers, $1.50@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.70@4.00; canners, $1.25@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; shade higher; steady; bulk of sales, $5.75@5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; 10@15c higher.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Offerings, 5 cars; steady and unchanged; fair to prime handy veals, $5.50@7.00. Hogs—Offerings, 18 loads; best heavy, $6.17½; pigs, $5.65@5.85. Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 7 cars; quiet and unchanged.

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—

Adams Con	20	Little Chief	13
Alice	45	Ontario	825
Breece	140	Ophir	80
Brunswick Con	10	Phoenix	8
Comstock Tunnel	6¼	Potosi	9
Con. Cal. & Va	190	Savage	6
Deadwood Terra	50	Sierra Nevada	14
Horn Silver	175	Small Hopes	50
Iron Silver	55	Standard	225
Leadville Con	5		

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$173,854,486
Gold	103,033,460
Silver	33,776,626
United States notes	18,770,020
Treasury notes of 1890	100,480
National bank notes	8,906,184

ADD $1,000,000 TO CAPITAL

COMMERCIAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS ACT UNANIMOUSLY.

Chicago Stock Exchange Officials Hope to Induce United States Steel Corporation to Open a Transfer Office in This City—Report That Holders of McKeesport Bonds Will Try to Prevent Closing of the Plant in That City.

Stockholders of the Commercial National Bank voted unanimously yesterday to increase the capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, as recommended by the directors. Proxies for all the stock were held by the management and voted in favor of the proposition. The new stock will be offered to shareholders at par and will be paid in on Sept. 3, the addition to capital going into effect on that date. The bank has expanded its business so rapidly that the increase in capital was necessary.

The Commercial is the fifth Chicago bank to add to its capital recently, the others being the Illinois Trust and Savings, the Continental, the Chicago, and the Hibernian. The Garden City is considering a plan to increase its stock.

Plan to Open Transfer Office.

Officials of the Chicago Stock Exchange hope to induce the management of the United States Steel corporation to open a transfer office in this city. If that is done it will facilitate trading in the stock on the local exchange and should add greatly to the business there. President R. H. Donnelley expects to take the matter up with the New York end of the company, and it is said that the Moores will lend their influence to the plan.

Charles Henrotin interviewed J. P. Morgan on the subject before the latter went to Europe the last time. In speaking of it last evening Mr. Henrotin said that Mr. Morgan spoke favorably of the proposition and promised to place it before the Board of Directors.

"It would be a great convenience to the many stockholders of the company in Chicago to have a transfer office here," Mr. Henrotin said. "The number of stockholders in this city is large, as Chicago people were heavy holders of stock in the constituent companies. Chicagoans own more stock in the steel company than in any other corporation."

Bondholders' Straits.

Local bond dealers were interested in the report from Pittsburg that holders of McKeesport bonds in that city would enter suits against the United States Steel corporation to restrict it from carrying out its intention to remove the W. Dewees Wood plant from McKeesport on the ground that the bonds were bought on the strength of the mill being in the city and affording good assets to back the bonds.

E. E. Black of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., said in speaking of the report that he did not believe an action of this kind would accomplish anything.

"No way could be found," he said, "to prevent a company from removing its plant from a city if it wanted to do so. The bond holders undoubtedly are feeling pretty badly over the decision of the Steel corporation to dismantle its plant, but the City of McKeesport issued the bonds and the United States Steel corporation had nothing to do with them."

Dull Market for Stocks.

Trading in the Chicago stock market was at a low ebb yesterday, no issue showing sales of as much as 500 shares. National Biscuit for once was more active than American Can and made a small gain. On transactions in 450 shares it rose to 42¾, a net advance of ⅝.

American Can issues made slight gains, the common closing ⅛ higher than the previous close and the preferred ⅜. Lake Street Elevated was firmed up to 13 on a fair volume of transactions, considering the inactive state of the market. National Carbon preferred was traded in at 83¼, a net loss of 5 points since the last preceding sale. The bond list attracted little business.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

BOSTON AND MAINE.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Surplus	$ 200,104	$ 195,065	$ 5,039

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN.

First week Aug.	$ 106,726	$ 84,965	$ 21,741
From Jan. 1	2,849,907	2,678,420	171,487

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS AND BIRMINGHAM.

June—Gross	$ 144,379	$ 126,038	$ 18,341
Net	33,982	31,600	2,382
Charges	9,569	10,583	⇗ 1,014
Balance	24,413	21,017	3,368
From July 1	26,983	20,727	6,246

PERE MARQUETTE.

First week Aug.	$ 175,631	$ 159,616	$ 16,015
From Jan. 1	3,015,975	2,456,392	1,559,583

DETROIT SOUTHERN.

First week Aug.	$ 22,241	$ 18,979	$ 4,882
From July 1	104,329	98,030	6,299

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN.

First week Aug.	$ 58,714	$ 38,917	$ 19,797
From Jan. 1	1,582,104	1,076,643	505,461

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

First week Aug.	$ 215,851	$ 283,363	⇗ $ 67,512
From July 1	1,597,456	1,468,203	99,247

SOUTHERN.

First week Aug.	$ 634,479	$ 607,807	$ 26,672
From July 1	3,442,086	3,276,364	165,722

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN.

First week Aug.	$ 38,794	$ 35,543	$ 3,251
From July 1	213,111	186,228	27,883

⇗Decrease.

Financial Topics.

The Canadian Pacific road has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock and 2½ on the common. It reports for the year ended on June 30, 1901, as follows:

Gross earnings	$30,855,203
Operating expenses	18,745,828
Net	$12,109,375
Fixed charges	5,736,915
Surplus	$7,305,885

Charles F. Jones of New York, who promoted the National Bread company, is said to be planning a similar movement in Chicago and other cities. He is quoted as follows: "The companies in Chicago that have seen fit to express an opinion as to the probable result of the new company's operations in that city were not consulted in its formation. The company is not ready to make public the names of its officers and directors, and probably will not be for some time to come. The Board of Directors will include two of the largest wholesale grocers in the country, a capitalist of Chicago, a prominent dealer in bonds, and the President of a life insurance company." The National Biscuit company is reported to be active in the movement.

The General Electric company has extended the period for exchange of preferred for common stock up to and including Aug. 31.

Chicago Union Traction earnings for the first ten days of this month are

GAINS IN STOCK MARKET.

TRADERS CUT AWAY FROM CROP AND STRIKE SCARES.

Railway Issues Show Sharp Recoveries, Especially Those Not Affected by Damage to Corn—Short Interests Become Restive Under Inactivity and Their Speculation Increases Dealings—Tobacco Trust Files Mortgage for $150,000,000.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The tendency of the stock market today seemed to be to cut from crop conditions so far as they relate to corn and the steel strike situation. The dealings in the United States Steel stocks were the smallest in many weeks, footing up barely 50,000 shares. The market for them was firm, but the fluctuations were unusually narrow and in comparison with the railway list they were neglected.

The grain markets were practically unchanged, a circumstance which indicates that dealers detect no fresh developments of importance to warrant new ventures on either side of the market. However, the export demand for breadstuffs continues fairly brisk, and heavy shipments are reported.

The sharpest recovery in prices in the railway list was in the stocks of companies which it was plain all along would not be affected materially, if at all, by the shortage in the yield of corn—to-wit: St. Paul, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western. There was also a noteworthy improvement in Atchison common, which led the list in respect to activity, and in Union Pacific, which held the second place.

The improvement in prices, which was nearly general, must be attributed to a gradual change in speculative sentiment. Wall street and those of its patrons who continue their operations during the summer months, apparently have become tired of discussing the crops and the labor situations, particularly as both are gradually showing some improvement.

In the absence of developments in its favor, the short interest is becoming restive and was in consequence responsible for a considerable part of the increase in dealings today and for the advance in prices. Chicago operators appear to take the lead in the matter of covering short contracts.

For the first time in a number of days, foreign arbitrage houses were a factor in the speculation. They purchased about 30,000 shares on balance, of which fully one-half was Atchison common. The speculation in Atchison was stimulated by current reports of extraordinarily large earnings for July.

Less active stocks that scored net advances were C., C., C. and St. Louis common, which received unusual attention and more than recovered the semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, which was deducted from the price at the opening; Canadian Pacific, which was dealt in to the extent of 10,000 shares at a net advance of more than 2 points; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville common, Delaware & Hudson, St. Louis South Western issues, on traffic returns showing more than 2 per cent earned on the common stock in the last fiscal year, and Wabash preferred.

In the industrial list, Sugar Refining was again depressed by alarming reports regarding the health of the President of the company, which were denied as explicitly and authoritatively as they were yesterday. Other issues that closed materially higher on light transactions were Amalgamated Copper, International Paper issues, and International Power. On purchases of 800 shares United States Express closed 8 points above the last previous sale.

A mortgage for $150,000,000 made by the Consolidated Tobacco company, to the Morton Trust company of this city, was filed today at the office of the Register of Hudson County in Jersey City. The mortgage covers the plants of the American Tobacco company and the Continental company and was given to secure an issue of bonds by the Consolidated company. The bonds will bear 4 per cent interest and will run for fifty years. The papers filed show that the Consolidated company has absorbed the American and Continental Tobacco companies and subsidiary concerns.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Amer. Telephone..	200	169¼	167	169¼
Atchison.....	1,000	95	91¾	95
Do pfd.....	200	98	97¼	98
Amer. Sugar.....	9,000	132¾	131¼	132¾
Adventure	300	13¼	13¼	13¼
Amal. Copper....	1,400	113	111¾	113
Alloues	100	¾	¾	¾
Bingham	400	41¾	41¾	41
Baltic	200	60	61	60
Calumet	700	73	70	70
Cochiti	50	7	7	7
Copper Range....	200	71	71	71
Dominion Steel...	1,700	19¾	18¾	19¾
Isle Royale.....	350	41¼	41¼	41
Michigan	50	13	13	13
Montana Coke....	100	4	4	4
Mohawk	50	41¾	41¾	41¾
Mass. Electric....	700	39	39	39
Do pfd.....	200	90	90	90
N. E. Coke.....	100	5¾	5¾	5¾
Osceola	300	97	97	97
Old Dominion....	200	21	21	21
Pere Marquette pfd	200	77½	77½	77½
Rhode Island.....	200	2¼	2¼	2¼
Utah	100	28	28	28
Union Pacific....	1,500	96¾	97¼	96
United Fruit.....	900	90	90	89
Winona	100	2¼	2¼	2¼
Wolverine	200	65½	65½	65½

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s.....102¾ $7000 N H Coke 5s.. 52

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Quicksilver pfd....	100	10	10	10	10
Reading.....	1,400	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼
Do 1st pfd.....	100	84	84	84	84
Do 2d pfd.....	100	74	74	74	74
Rep. Iron & Steel..	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd.....	100	74	74	74	74
Southern Ry.....	1,100	31¾	32	31¾	32
Do pfd.....	100	91	91	91	91
St. L. & S. W.....	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Southern Pacific..	800	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼
St. L. & S. F.....	100	21	21	21	21
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	100	54	54	54	54
St. L. & San Fran.	200	23	23	23	23
Do 1st pfd.....	1,200	70	70	70	70
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pfd.....	100	116	117¼	116¼	117¼
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	100	50	50	50	50
Texas Pacific.....	4,300	25¼	25¾	25	25¼
Twin City	1,200	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼
Third Ave.....	100	128	128	127	127
Tenn. Coal & Iron..	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
Union Pacific.....	86,700	97¼	98¼	96¾	96¾
U. S. Rubber.....	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pfd.....	100	74	74	74	74
U. S. Leather.....	1,900	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd.....	100	84	84	84	84
U. S. Express.....	800	97	97	97	97
U. S. Steel.....	31,000	44	45¼	43¾	45¼
Do pfd.....	19,000	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
Wheeling & L. E....	11	30	30	30	30
Do 1st pfd.....	100	83	83	83	83
Wabash.....	1,900	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
Do pfd.....	800	37¾	38¼	37¾	38¼
Wis. Cent.....	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd.....	200	42	42	42	42
Western Union....	4,300	95¼	96	95¼	96
Va. Car Chem.....	100	55	55	55	55

*Ex-div. 2 per cent.
Total sales, 426,500 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	170	United States	87
American	193	Wargo	140

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s reg..	107¾	U. S. old 4s reg ..	112
U. S. reg. 2s coup ..	107¾	U. S. old 4s coup ..	112
U. S. 3s reg	108½	U. S. 5s reg	107¾
U. S. 3s coup.....	108½	U. S. 5s coup.....	107¾
U. S. new 4s reg ..	137	Dis. of Col. 3.65s..	124
U. S. new 4s coup ..	137		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$2000 Atch gen 4s.....
2000 do adj.....
11000 do adj. trust 4s...
4000 Ann Arb 4s.....
12000 B-O 5s.....
20000 do 4s.....
20000 B-O P-M 5½s...
6000 B-O Plitts 5½s...
10000 Can So cons 2d 5s.....
10000 do 1st 5s.....
25000 CP 4s.....
5000 C-O 4½s.....
5000 do con 5s.....
10000 C., C., C. & St. L. gen 4s.....
4000 Colorado Mid. 4s...
4000 Canada Sou. 1st 5s...
10000 CB-Q con 7s.....
103000 do 1st 5s5...
5000 CM.-StP C-M. 7s.....
do .....
2000 do C-PV 5s.....
2000 C-NW deb 5s.....
1000 do .....
6000 ChiTer 4s.....
Det Gas 5s.....
10000 Erie gen 4s.....
1000 Erie Penn coll 4s.....
do .....
10000 E-TH gen 5s 100
1000 Erie Penn coll 4s.....
do .....
12000 Erie con 4s.....
1000 FtW-RG 1st 5½s...
5000 H V 4½s.....
Total sales, $1,015,000.

$2000 L V NY 4½s.110
6000 L N unified 4½s.
10000 MK-Tint 4s.....
6000 MP 5s tr 1917...
do .....
10000 MexC 1st in. 5s.
10000 do 2d in.....
25000 M-Law 1-4s.....
do .....
25000 NYC-K 4s.....
6000 Nat Steel 5s.....
20000 NY C-W ref 4s.
10000 N-W con 4s.....
do .....
16000 NP gen 3s.....
5000 do 4s.....
14000 P-E 1st.....
21000 Rdg gen 4s 2047
1000 RW-OW 4s.....
1000 StLSW 2d.....
1000 StP coll 4s tr.
10000 StP-SC 1st 6s.
2000 StP 4s.....
6000 SoRy 5s.....
do .....
1000 Tex P 1st 5s.....
50000 T-StL 4s.....
27000 do cons 4s.....
1000 Wab 2d.....
6000 WisC 4s 87¾@88
5000 WU col tr 5s.111

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Boston had a good market in Sugar and Steel and a quiet one otherwise. Some 5,500 shares of Sugar and 3,000 Steel changed hands in the morning. Mining stocks were dull and a fractional loss was made in one or two, Utah losing ⅛ to 28½, and Bingham ⅛, to 41, but both recovered, and Tamarack rose 8, to 350.

In the last hours selling of United Fruit was resumed, carrying the price down from 90 to 88, later 87¼. Massachusetts Electric advanced 1, to 39 just before the close.

Call loans, 3½@5 per cent; time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Clearing-house loans, 3½@4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Telephone..	200	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼
Atchison.....	1,000	95	95¼	95	95¼
Do pfd.....	200	98	98	98	98
Amer. Sugar.....	5,000	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Adventure	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Amal. Copper....	1,400	113	113¼	113	113
Alloues	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
Bingham	400	41¼	41¼	41	41
Baltic	200	60	61	60	61
Calumet	700	73	73	70	70
Cochiti	50	7	7	7	7
Copper Range....	200	71	71	71	71
Dominion Steel...	1,700	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾
Isle Royale.....	350	41¼	41¼	41	41
Michigan	50	13	13	13	13
Montana Coke....	100	4	4	4	4
Mohawk	50	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Mass. Electric....	700	39	39	39	39
Do pfd.....	200	90	90	90	90
N. E. Coke.....	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Osceola	300	97	97	97	97
Old Dominion....	200	21	21	21	21
Pere Marquette pfd	200	77½	77½	77½	77½
Rhode Island.....	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Utah	100	28	28	28	28
Union Pacific....	1,500	96¾	97¼	96	97
United Fruit.....	900	90	90	89	89
Winona	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Wolverine	200	65½	65½	65½	65½

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Business today was on a small scale, but there was a wider distribution of the dealings. Strength was shown by many important stocks, but the general movement continued irregular.

Short buying was considered to be responsible for the improved tone of the market, but the waning influence of the crop conditions and the steel strike were also considered.

The large payments made by the Subtreasury on account of army and navy credits and some receipts of gold at Pacific coast points caused a loss of about $1,500,000 by the banks to the Subtreasury up to yesterday, to be turned into again about as much. The money market closed strong.

The bond market was quiet and firm. Total sales, par value, $900,000.

Closes—Money on call closed steady; 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488 for demand and at 485¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 486@485½ and 488¼ @489; commercial bills, 484½@485.

Bar silver, 58½c; Mexican dollars, 45c. Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroads bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Aug. 13.	Aug. 12.
Am. Sugar.....	2,200	132	129	132¾	132¾
Am. Locomotive..	1,800	34	32¾	33¾	34
Do pfd.....	800	94¾	93	94¾	94
Am. Cotton Oil...	900	34	33	34	34
Am. Smelting....	2,400	81¾	81¼	81¾	81¾
Do pfd.....	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Car & F.....	100	43	43	43	43
Do pfd.....	100	107	107	107	107
Am. Woolen.....	1,000	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
Anaconda.....	500	44	43¾	44	44
Am. Malting Co....	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd.....	100	21	21	21	21
Am. Car Foundry..	1,700	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.....	100	107	107	107	107
Atch., T. & S. F....	31,400	95¾	94¾	95¼	95¼
Do pfd.....	1,000	98	97¾	98	98
Balt. & Ohio.....	1,000	97¾	97¼	97¾	97¾
Can. Pacific.....	10,000	97¾	96¾	97¾	97¾
Can. Southern....	1,100	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
C., C., C. & St. L..	1,000	97¾	97¼	97¾	97¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,000	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
Chicago Gt. West..	1,000	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Do A pfd.....	1,000	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
Do B pfd.....	1,000	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¾
Do C pfd.....	1,000	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do D pfd.....	1,000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Chicago Ind. & L..	1,000	54	53¾	54	54
Do pfd.....	1,000	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¾
Chicago Terminal..	1,000	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	1,000	171¾	170¾	171¾	171¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	2,000	151¾	150¾	151¾	151¾
Do pfd.....	100	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾
Chi. & Western I..	1,000	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do pfd.....	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pfd B.....	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Consolidated Gas..	1,100	205	203	205	205
Del. & Hudson....	300	160	160	160	160
Del., L. & W.....	100	260	260	260	260
Den. & Rio G. pfd..	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do 1st pfd.....	100	90	90	90	90
Do 2d pfd.....	100	80	80	80	80
Distillers' Sec....	1,000	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
Erie	1,000	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Do 1st pfd.....	1,000	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¾
Do 2d pfd.....	1,000	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Gen. Electric.....	1,000	164	163	164	164
Glucose	100	60	60	60	60
Do pfd.....	100	110	110	110	110
Hocking Valley....	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Illinois Central....	1,000	144¾	144¼	144¾	144¾
Int. Paper.....	1,000	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do pfd.....	100	74	74	74	74
Int. Power.....	1,000	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾
Iowa Central.....	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd.....	100	54	54	54	54
Jersey Central....	100	120	120	120	120
Kansas & Texas....	1,000	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Lake Shore.....	1,000	201	200	201	201
Louis. & Nash....	4,000	101¾	101¼	101¾	101¾
Manhattan Con....	1,000	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
Met. St. Ry.....	1,000	60	59¾	60	60
Mexican Central..	1,000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Minn. & St. L....	1,000	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	116	115¾	116	116
Missouri Pacific..	1,000	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾
Mo., K. & T.....	1,000	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	66¾	66¼	66¾	66¾
Nat. Biscuit.....	1,000	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
Do pfd.....	100	120	120	120	120
National Lead....	1,000	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
National Salt pfd..	100	104	104	104	104
New York Central..	1,000	154¾	154¼	154¾	154¾
N. Y., C. & St. L....	1,000	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾
Do 1st pfd.....	1,000	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾
Do 2d pfd.....	1,000	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
N. Y., O. & W.....	1,000	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
N. Y., S. & W.....	1,000	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
Do 1st pfd.....	1,000	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Do 2d pfd.....	1,000	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Norfolk & West....	1,000	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
Northern Pacific..	1,000	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
Ontario & West....	1,000	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail.....	1,000	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Pittsburg Coal....	1,000	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¾
Pressed Steel Car..	1,000	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
Do pfd.....	1,000	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾

STATE OF SEASON'S CROPS

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Favorable for Growth East of Rocky Mountains, with Beneficial Rains Over Large Part of Drought Area—Heat Injures Grapes in California—Late Corn Materially Improved in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys—Fall Plowing Begun.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The official weekly report, issued by the Agricultural department today, says:

The week ending Aug. 12 has been one of favorable temperature conditions in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with beneficial rains over a large part of the drought area. Drought, however, continues in the Ohio Valley and in portions of Tennessee and the upper lake region, while excessive rains have caused destructive freshets in the Carolinas and proved injurious in portions of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Extremely hot weather in the interior of California caused rapid ripening of fruit and serious injury to grapes in some places.

Butter of All Grades.

Butter—Creamery, extras, per lb, 20¼c; do firsts, 19@20c; do seconds, 17½@18½c; do thirds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 16½@17½c; do firsts, 15@16c; do lower grades, 14@14½c; Western factory, June packed, finest, 15@15½c; do current packed, best, 14½c; do fair to good, 13¾@14c; do lower grades, 12½@13½c.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Poultry—Alive: Spring chickens, Western, 4 lbs or over to pair, 1b, 13½c; do fair Western, fowls, per lb, 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 9½c; ducks, Western, per pair, 50@75c; geese, Western, $1.00@1.25. Dressed: Turkeys, old hens, 7@8½c; old toms, 7c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 4 lbs and over to pair, per lb, 18@20c; do Western, fair to good, large, 13@14c; do scalded, 12c; do small, dry picked or scalded, 10@11c; fowls, Western, dry picked, average best, 9½c; do scalded, 9c; do ducks, spring, Western, 7@9c; geese, spring, Eastern, white, 16c; do dark, 12@13c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.25.

In the Coffee Market.

Coffee—Spot Rio was quiet and easy at 5⅞c for No. 7. Sales, 7,500 bags Rio Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 5 at 6¼c, c. and f.; 2,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 5.15c, c. and f.; 1,000 bags Rio No. 6 at 5¼c, c. and f.; 700 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 Caracas. Futures declined 10 to 15 points, closing steady. Sales, 32,000 bags. Havre declined ¼f., and Hamburg ⅛@⅛ pfg. American warehouse deliveries, 15,177 bags. Rio quiet at unchanged prices. Exchange, 10¼d (1-16d decline). Receipts, two days, 52,000 bags. Stock, 449,000. Santos, quiet at unchanged prices. Receipts, two days, 50,000 bags. Stock, 757,000 bags. Interior receipts, 51,000 bags.

Metal Market Is Quiet.

The metal market was quiet today. Tin was quiet and nominally quoted at $27.00@27.25. Copper was nominally unchanged. Lead was dull all around. Spelter was featureless at 4.90@5.00. Domestic iron markets continue inactive and nominally unchanged at $9.50@10.00 for pig iron warrants; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@15.25; and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@15.25.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Grain rates settled at 1¼ cents for corn and 1 cent for oats to Lake Erie. Charters reported were: Str Buffalo-Egan, corn from Milwaukee; W. B. Morley, oats.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—The freight situation is unchanged all around. Milwaukee coal shippers are getting little tonnage, but that the supply is far short of the demand, and some boats are going to Buffalo to load.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Coal freights remain firm, and today the chippers who have held out against the advance chartered a boat at 50 cents. Charters reported were the Farnell, Spalding, to Chicago, 40 cents; Gladstone, Gogebic, Biwabik, Duluth, 35 cents.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Verona.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Orion, coal, Collingwood.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—Lindsay, Angus Smith.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Algonquin, Allen, Saturn.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Orion, Cleared—Wotan, Cedar River; Ketcham, Escanaba.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Shores, Cahoon, Unadilla. Departed—Sachem, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Cayuga, Pontonia. Cleared—Coal—Biwabik, Gogebic, Duluth; Onoko, Milwaukee.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Colby. Cleared—Yale, Coralia, Escanaba; Black Rock, Midland; W. O. Goodman, Garth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Grecian, Malta, Pontiac, Cleveland; Spencer, Tonawanda; Stevenson, Malta, Buffalo; Lawton, Angeles, Ashtabula.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Owen, Columbia, Eades. Cleared—With coal—Fitzgerald, Chicago; Light, Curry, Scranton, Duluth; Vulcan, Sparta, Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Sill. Cleared—Naples, Milwaukee; Packer, Ionia, Merida, South Chicago; Malos, Barge 153, Toledo; Zapotec, Lake Erie ports.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—John Mitchell, Sitka, Devereux, Toledo, Barge 203, Detroit. With coal—Dratwick, Milwaukee; Havana, Ashland. Light—London, Chicago; Wall, Kelley's Island.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived—Chili, Michelas, Gilchrist, Penobscot, Peshtigo, Hill. Cleared—Empire City, Mary Elphicke, Oliver, Thomas Palmer, Albright, Hesper, Adriatic, Lake Erie ports.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Westcott, Mecosta, Georger, Chisholm, Corry, Hurd, Bliss. Cleared—Lumber—Scott, Muskegon; Conneaut, Cleveland; Bloom, Sheldon, Cleveland. Ore—Nyanza, Rockefeller, 111, Alva, Tacoma, Cleveland.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Germanic, Raleigh, Rappahannock, Nemina, Dickinson. Cleared—Coal—Christie, Green Bay; Alfred Mitchell, Chicago; Chippewa, Forest City, Bradley, Brightie, Wyandotte, Perings. Light—Lake Shore, Captain Wilson, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Chipman, 4:30 a. m. March 9:30; Hinton, 1 p. m.; Colborn, 1:30; Wyman, 3; Spencer, 4:30; Commando, 5. Up—Ames and consorts, 11 Monday night; Smith and consorts, 9 a. m.; Emma Thompson, noon; Foster, Advance, Allen, 4 p. m.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Glasgow, Rogue, Saturn, Volunteer, Abyssinia, Planet, Mistec, Cleared—Coal—Pathfinder, Chicago; Republic, Athens, Duluth; Mistec, Fortage; Planet, Marquette; Katahdin, Louth; Algoma Mills, Light—Ohio, Progress, Ada, Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn.—Arrived—North Star, Schuylkill, North Wind, Neff, Worthington and consorts, Bangor, Brazil, Antrim, Selwyn Eddy, Bermuda, Granville, Lawson, Steiner, Holland, Grant, Southwaite, William Brown. Departed—With ore—Iron Age, Hutchinson, Peavey, Massachusetts, Majestic, Lake Erie, Light—Reiger, Cleveland; Chicago Harbors. Lumber—Zillah and consorts, Lake Erie.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Ida, 9:40 last night; Mueller and consort, 10; Aunt Ruth, Outhwaite, Yarse Brothers, 11:40; Starks, 2:20 a. m.; Vance, 3:30; Pinkerton, 4:50; Northwest, 11:40; Seneca, Paisat and consort, 12:30 a. m.; Two Richards, 1:30; Hurlbut, 7:30. Down—German, 10 last night; Sparta, 2:30; Thompson, 3:40; Fairbairn, Fabiow and consort, 4; Briton, 7:30; Mauch Chunk, 11 Ira Owen, 7:30; Alcona and consort, 1:30 p. m.; Riddick and scow, 10:30; Maryland, 6; Hebard and consorts, 7:30. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Miami, Santiago, Grover, Moore, 10 last night; Stewart, Hannaford, Drake, 11:30; Harper, Fulton, Grimes, Mackett, midnight; McWilliams, 12:40 a. m.; Fawcus, Orion, Young, Edwards, 4:50; Afro, Dobbins, Jones, 6; Stephenson [wood], 7:40; Peck, 8:30; America, Dyrone, Warner, Thompson, tug Traveler, 10:30; Quincy, Curry, Riley, 11:30; Colorus, Osceola, 12:20 p. m.; Northern Queen, Wetmore, 4:30; Wetmore, Brunette, King, Pathfinder, 6:30; Gruber, 7:30; Drohaer, 7:30; Santa Maria, Marvin, Wayne, 8.

Down—Venequela, Pretoria, Wolvin, Charles Shiphoke, Castle Rock

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ABST. SELL. CLERK—$18; MAN, $18; EXP. IN HOUSE; $10. SMITH, 606 Ind. Ave. Monroe-st.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—$4 TO $6; SALESMAN, $12 to $15. Address H 425, Tribune office.

ASST. BKPR.—GOOD WRITER; REFS.; $8. J. MACDONALD, Free Delivery Bldg.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN, AGE 20; EXPERIENCE; $6 per week. Address H 414, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH; wanted in wholesale grocery house; write stating salary expected. Address H 415, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXP. ALL-ROUND; $8 to $10

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP; 4 flats, Sixteenth and Chicago aves; 10 flats, 2 stores, on Wash. Park; 30 flats on underneath; 2 cor. on Wash. Park; 30 flats on underneath; 2 cor. on Wash. Park; 30 flats on underneath; 2 cor.

TO KEEP ORDER IN PHILIPPINES.

Commission Plans Constabulary Force of 10,000 to Patrol Islands.

NOW PARTLY ORGANIZED.

Shotguns and Revolvers to Form Part of Equipment of the New Police.

GENERAL NEWS OF CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.

Plans for policing the Philippines with an insular constabulary numbering about 10,000 men have almost been completed by the Philippine commission. This force will be available in case of riots and will make it possible to reduce the strength of the army in the island. These men will be armed with shotguns and revolvers. Information in regard to this organization has been received by the War department from Judge Taft, President of the commission. The details of this organization have not yet been reported, but it is known at the War department that it will be extensive and will take in the entire Philippine archipelago.

Police Force of 10,000 for the Philippines.

This organization will be based on plans similar to those governing the rurales of Mexico. Several months ago the work of organizing the insular police began in Luzon. Discharged American soldiers quickly availed themselves of the opportunity to get into the various police departments. The commission has devised a scheme by which the police force of the different municipalities will be taken under a general control by the commission. This force will be armed by the insular government and paid from the insular fund of the municipalities and provinces.

It is contemplated to give them a greater scope of authority and make them subject to the Governors of the provinces in case of riot or uprising. Up to the present time the aggregate of these police organizations numbers about 5,000 men, but the commission proposes to increase this to about 10,000, the increase to be made gradually.

Some difficulty has been encountered by the commission in properly arming the constabulary. This was caused by a lack of funds available to purchase the necessary equipments, and the fact that orders for arms and other articles would probably have to be sent to the United States, thus delaying the work. Judge Taft has asked the War department for permission to have the military authorities in the island issue to the police the revolvers needed to arm the 5,000 men now organized. He also recommended the purchase of 5,000 shotguns, to be distributed to them. He explained that the United States can be reimbursed for the arms out of the insular funds of the island.

Government Will Provide Arms.

The necessary authority will be sent to General Chaffee in a few days, and as there are sufficient revolvers on hand in the ordnance storehouse at Manila they will be issued without delay. Meanwhile arrangements will be made to purchase the shotguns needed, and also to get uniforms for the island "rurales." It is not intended that these men shall take the place of the scouts authorized by Congress at the last session.

The scout organizations are to form a military organization for use by the general government of the Philippines, and will be independent from the police.

Secretary Root has received an unusual complaint from George Wadsworth of Mellwood, Neb., charging the government with being responsible for depriving him of the society of his wife by sending her to the Philippines as a school teacher. Early in July Miss Fannie Wadsworth was appointed as a teacher in the Philippines. She accepted the appointment and directed that transportation be furnished her without delay.

Says Government Deprived Him of His Wife.

Shortly after this the department was surprised to receive a dispatch from Mellwood saying that Miss Wadsworth could not accept the appointment because she had a husband and children. The department at once wired her in regard to this matter and asked if she would go to the Philippines. She said she would go, and notwithstanding the protests of her husband transportation was forwarded, but it was in the name of Mrs. Fannie Wadsworth instead of Miss Fannie Wadsworth. She hurried to San Francisco and sailed for the Philippines with a number of other teachers.

Meanwhile her husband wrote the department and said, judging from the information received at Mellwood, he feared the department had not received his telegram. He explained he could support his wife, and that while she had on several occasions left his home to teach she had always returned. He said he could not believe the government would do anything to separate his wife from her family, and he felt sure her appointment would be canceled. His letter was not received until after Mrs. Wadsworth had sailed. It is understood that Mrs. Wadsworth's friends have explained to the War department that while she was married the children are not hers, but her husband's by a former wife. Before the question is determined an inquiry into the facts will be made.

At the War department is accumulating a valuable set of photographs which are being added to the pictorial history of the campaign in the Philippines. These photographs come from Manila, where officers have been engaged in a systematic effort to maintain a photographic record of important events and current happenings in the Philippines. The volunteer enlisted men engaged on the work in Manila have been retained as civilian photographers.

Valuable Set of Photographs Accumulating.

The work done has consisted more in taking general views of work performed by the troops and of landscapes. In addition, at the request of various officers, photographs have been taken of different insurgent chiefs, copied from photographs and distributed in large number to the different officers in the field so as to assist them in the capture of the insurgents.

This has been done, especially in the case of the Department of Southern Luzon, and has been superintended by Lieutenant H. M. Steeve, Third Infantry. In several criminal prosecutions photographs have been taken of the accused men and also of the locations of certain crimes, and have materially assisted the government in the prosecution and in the conviction of the guilty men.

Officials of the Navy department are surprised over the result of the examination of enlisted men of the navy who are candidates for appointment as warrant machinists. Nearly 150 of that branch of the service have taken the competitive examination for appointment as warrant machinists, of which there are fifty vacancies. Nearly all the candidates passed the examination, attaining without any trouble the standard imposed by the department. The result is that fifty of the candidates who made the best record will be appointed to the position. The officials had no idea that so many men would prove themselves equal to the requirements.

Many Pass Examination in the Navy.

The situation is explained on the ground that a good many well-informed men came into the service after the war with Spain in anticipation of becoming warrant machinists, with the ultimate idea that those subordinate officers would form the nucleus of a new engineering corps. The navy has been in a deplorable state since the engineering corps was abolished. The line officers, including those who were formerly of the engineering corps, do not wish to stand watch in the fire and engine rooms. The result is that this important and responsible duty is left to warrant machinists, who are coming to realize their own value to the service, and are likely next year to make some demand on Congress for a recognition of the work they have been doing.

Were it not for them the ships of the navy would have been ruined, and as it is, the service has suffered for want of expert attention to the costly engines installed on ships of war. There will be opposition, of course, to this ambition of the warrant machinists, who are regarded by commissioned officers as enlisted men, but Rear Admiral Melville is expected to make a recommendation which will have the effect of restoring the engineer corps to the service, and his next annual report will probably contain some sensational statements on the damage which has been wrought the service by taking engineer officers off the ships of war and leaving the work in the engine and fire rooms to the supervision of enlisted men, who sometimes do not possess the training and experience necessary to make them efficient.

SAMPSON MAY NOT TESTIFY.

Belief Growing That He Will Not Be Summoned in Schley Court—Hackett Gives Out Statement.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Admiral Sampson has not yet been summoney to appear before the Schley court of inquiry. There is a growing belief that he will not be called. Acting Secretary Hackett has been asked repeatedly if Admiral Sampson would be ordered to appear, but no information can be obtained on this point.

The Acting Secretary tonight made a statement in regard to the appearance or non-appearance of Admiral Sampson which is chiefly notable for its lack of information. It is, in part:

"The court will convene on Sept. 12. What witnesses will be brought before the court in behalf of Admiral Schley is for the Admiral himself to decide. No one can possibly know what witnesses the court is going to summon before it.

"The Judge Advocate of the court on July 29 addressed a letter to Admiral Schley requesting the Admiral to communicate with him in regard to the witnesses, if any of them were located at a distance from Washington, whom he might wish to have appear before the court.

"Admiral Schley responded with a partial list of those whom he thought he might be likely to wish present, stating that there would doubtless be others. He was told that he would have a right to call others as witnesses, and also informed that some of the persons named by him might possibly be called by the Judge Advocate."

NEWS OF INSURANCE FIELD.

Local Agents Look Forward to Their Convention—Probably One Thousand Will Attend.

The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, which will be held at the Hotel Victory at Put-In Bay, near Toledo, O., from Sept. 9 to 11, is being looked forward to with great interest. The association has gained not only in individual membership since the convention at Milwaukee last August, when the registered attendance was over 800—the largest in the history of the organization—but the State organizations have had a phenomenal growth in membership and have given the national association greater strength.

The attendance this year is expected to exceed 1,000. Rates of one cent a mile to the Grand Army encampment at Cleveland may be taken advantage of. Many of the insurance delegates also are arranging for excursions to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo at the close of the convention.

George D. Markham of St. Louis, the President, will retire, it is understood, and efforts are being made to get Former President C. H. Woodworth of Buffalo to accept the office again. He declined reelection last time after serving two years and bringing the association up to a high standard.

Much interest is being taken in the street in the new fireproof schedule, which is making many advances in rates. One of the large agencies which is opposed to the new schedule has taken the position that the manager and the Executive committee did not have the authority to change the rates to that extent, but other members of the association do not think there is any question about their authority to do so.

A general improvement in risks will follow the introduction of the schedule, as the reduction of hazards which have been overlooked before will make material differences in the rates paid by owners and tenants of fireproof structures. The tenants on the ground floors will benefit more than those in the upper stories. The latter have had better rates in the past at the expense of ground floor insurers. The advantage to the companies will be not so much in the higher rates as the improvements in the buildings.

Companies are complaining of the number of fires. Statistics show the losses to be smaller throughout the country, but the actual experience of many companies is unsatisfactory.

Managers of companies are on the outlook for news of more reinsurances. The state of the business has led to so large a number of such instances that more are expected.

Life insurance business is keeping up this month at a better rate than is usual at this period of the year. A steady improvement over last summer is reported.

R. W. Hosmer, Vice President of the Chicago Underwriters' association, is returning from an extended tour abroad.

Buys Grand Rapids Company.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance company has sold out to the National Fire of Hartford, Conn.

BANK STATEMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Resources and Liabilities on July 29 Compared with Those of May 14.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Following is a statement of the aggregate resources and liabilities of all the state banks in Illinois, compared with their condition at the time of the last previous quarterly report:

RESOURCES.

	Amount July 29, 1901, 161 banks.	Amount May 14, 1901, 157 banks.
Loans and discounts	$166,706,978	$138,506,488
Overdrafts	382,686	414,834
U. S. bonds, including premiums	370,757	361,847
Other bonds, including premiums	40,342,533	34,702,934
Banking house	734,463	657,945
Other real estate	1,400,761	1,350,814
Furniture and fixtures	204,999	218,597
Due from national banks	22,336,219	25,647,865
Due from State banks and bankers	13,566,190	13,170,307
Exchanges for clearing-house	2,591,812	4,469,752
Checks and other cash items	592,481	2,054,536
Collections in transit	1,995,991	1,877,197
Gold coin	6,715,566	6,640,620
Gold certificates	9,748,140	9,558,200
Silver coin	399,973	406,641
Silver certificates	1,457,535	1,457,535
National bank currency	4,271,482	5,136,055
Legal tender and Treasury notes	2,461,250	3,779,024
Fractional nickels, cents	102,166	69,206
Totals	$324,897,816	$251,227,960

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 19,575,000	$ 18,427,000
Surplus fund	10,269,290	9,020,673
Undivided profits	4,350,219	4,069,747
Dividends unpaid	9,215	17,573
Time deposits, savings	80,251,290	77,196,369
Time deposits, certificates	15,208,106	14,063,879
Demand deposits, individual	91,443,814	85,228,654
Demand deposits, certificates	8,402,243	7,993,727
Demand deposits, certified checks	1,020,727	1,364,228
Demand deposits, cashier's checks	1,111,712	1,320,989
Due to national banks	6,385,159	5,470,185
Due to State banks and bankers	13,245,066	15,796,054
Bills payable	262,000	412,000
Totals	$256,897,816	$251,227,960

Believe Cattleman Is Murdered.

Buena Vista, Colo., Aug. 13.—Joseph Hartzel, a wealthy cattleman, living on a ranch east of here, is missing, and it is believed he has been murdered. He was in the habit of carrying large amounts of money on his person. His horse was found tied to a post near a stream, where it had evidently been for several days. Near by were evidences of a struggle.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

EXPECTED SHRINKAGE OF TONNAGE FAILS TO COME.

Instead Reports for July Show Remarkable Gains—This Is Credited to Sales of Stock Because of the Feed Shortage—Large Gains in Earnings—Coal Men Urge Better Maintenance of Rates, but Receive No Promises—Transportation Notes.

If railroad tonnage and revenues are to fall off as the result of the corn crop shortage and the steel strike, there is as yet no evidence of it in the returns of earnings for current periods. On the contrary, the statements for July reveal a remarkable record of gain.

The increase shown by ninety-four roads for the month was $6,551,540, or 13.40 per cent. Both for amount and ratio of gain the result is the best shown by any monthly exhibit of this kind for over a year. The movement is not only notably large, but it is more general than for a long time past. Of the ninety-four roads making returns only six fail to share in the increase.

The general opinion is that the large increases in earnings were due to a larger movement of grain, cattle, and hogs, resulting from the drought. Primary markets for the four weeks in July showed a falling off of over 7,000,000 bushels in receipts of corn and nearly 3,000,000 in receipts of oats, offset by an increase of 6,000,000 bushels in wheat. The cattle movement showed a large gain and hog receipts also were materially larger. It is not believed that the present heavy freight movement will continue more than a few weeks longer.

Increased Earnings Reported.

The earnings of twenty-eight railroads for the first week in August thus far reported show an aggregate of $5,126,265, an increase of $584,368, or 11.4 per cent. The list does not include some of the large Western roads and their reports will increase the percentage of gain.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western railway for the first week of August, 1901, show an increase of $28,592 over the corresponding week of last year. The total increase since the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, to date is $117,838. Earnings of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad company for the first week of August show an increase over the corresponding week last year of $4,638.

Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings for the first week of August, 1901, were $777,696, against $697,147 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $80,548.

Seeking to Stop Scalping.

The Transcontinental Passenger association has taken a vigorous stand against exchange orders on business to the Pacific coast, and has asked the lines in the East to avoid using them whenever it is possible. The object is to keep the transportation out of the hands of scalpers and of persons not entitled to it. The Western lines have asked their connections, wherever it is possible, to use through coupon tickets, and if that cannot be done to use special forms of exchange orders that will make a continuous passage necessary.

Transportation Notes.

Traffic officials of the Western roads held a conference here yesterday with representatives of the anthracite coal roads regarding hard coal rates to all points in the West. The coal men did not ask for lower rates, but they wanted the rates now in effect more faithfully maintained. No promises of any kind were made to them by the railroad officials.

Regarding the reports from Pittsburg that the Wabash railroad company has been blocked in its work on the proposed line into Pittsburg by the refusal of an official of that city to grant contractors a permit to erect piers for a bridge, it is understood that the authority to grant this permit is vested in the United States government. The statement is made that all the plans of the Wabash to enter Pittsburg will be carried out.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR TO WAGE WAR ON LYNCHERS.

Executive Consults Judges Regarding Proceedings Against Men Who Killed Three Negroes in Carroll County.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Governor Longino was visited yesterday by Judge James H. Neville of Biloxi and Judge Forrest Stevens of Carrollton, both of whom have had considerable experience during their terms of office with lynchers. It is believed they came to talk with the Governor about the best way to deal with the lynchers in their districts.

Judge Neville has had a round with one set of lynchers on the gulf coast, and failed to discover who held the rope. Nobody knew anything about the lynching. Judge Stevens will soon be called upon to try the lynchers of the three Carroll County negroes, and he is determined to use every effort to bring them to justice. In this case the Judge and the District Attorney were both eye-witnesses to the lynchings. They pleaded with the mob to let the negroes live to be dealt with by the court, but were ignored.

A long conference was held with Governor Longino.

Some newspapers are abusing the Governor for the part he played in the Carroll County affair, but the majority of the people indorse what he did, and only regret that he did not take troops to Carrollton before the hanging of the three negroes. It has been charged that the Governor stated on his return from the scene that the mob was composed of the hoodlums and the ragamuffins of the county, but that is not true.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

August Shoe Sale.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

During August we offer a saving opportunity of from 20% to 50% on all Men's, Women's and Children's High-Grade Footwear in our large, thoroughly complete assortments of the season's most favored styles.

Men's Strictly High-Grade Shoes, all the new shapes, made from the best of leathers, $4.

Special: About 200 pairs of the Original Kilpatrick Nurses' Noiseless Shoes in tan only, reduced, pair $1.50.

Women's Shoes, odd assortments, on separate tables, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50.

Children's High-Grade Tan Shoes, strongly sewed and made from durable leathers, suitable for school wear, $1.00 and $1.50.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fine White Shirt Waist Sale.

100 dozen White Shirt Waists of fine sheer lawns, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, very many beautiful patterns of this season's most striking effects, values made possible only by an exceptionally low price concession to us, $2.95 and $3.75.

FALL HATS ARE READY TO-DAY.

KNOX WORLD-RENOWNED HATS

EXTRA QUALITY.

(None genuine without trade mark.)

FALL STYLES ARE READY.

Leaders for over half a century. Hand made, durable, stylish—always correct. Silk Dress, Derbys, and Soft Hats—new shades—all strictly up to date.

SHAYNE'S $3.00 DERBY HATS

EXTRA QUALITY

(None genuine without trade mark.)

FALL STYLES ARE READY

THE BEST HAT sold for $3.00 in America. No store sells as perfect for $3.00. They are correct styles, correct finish, and correctly fitted. (Stiff Hats only.)

The famous P. Centemeri & Co.'s Kid Gloves for men and women.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

KNOX THE HATTER.

187 and 189 State Street (Palmer House Block).

Mail Orders Filled. Fashion Plate Free.

Schlitz

The beer that made Milwaukee famous

You drink some beers that cause bilious headache. Perhaps you think that all beers do.

The cause of biliousness is the lack of age—too much haste to put the beer on the market. To ferment beer thoroughly requires a process of months. Without it the fermentation takes place in your stomach. That is the cause of biliousness.

Hurried beer is unhealthful. Schlitz beer is kept for months in refrigerating rooms with a capacity of 265,000 barrels—kept almost at freezing point until it is well fermented. Schlitz beer is never marketed until thoroughly aged.

CHICAGO BRANCH, 5 WEST OHIO STREET. 'PHONE MONROE 378.

Never Causes Biliousness

Rich trim neat

Fine at any price

THE LUCKE

Rolled Cigar

10 FOR 25 CENTS

Distributers

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.
MORRISSON & PLUMMER CO
T. F. INDERMILLE, CHICAGO

Wholesale and Retail,
197 La Salle-st.

Look for the band that denotes the genuine.

AUCTION NOTICE!

Our Regular Sale Today at 10 a. m.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
DINING TABLES, SIDEBOARDS,
And General Household Goods,
Fancy Goods, Vases, Clocks, Etc.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.
178 Wabash Ave.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM	FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.	
3.00 AM	FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and South Dakota. Coaches only.	
9.00 AM	BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.	
9.00 AM	MENOMINEE EX. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.	
10.00 AM	COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland and San Francisco. Daylight Omaha, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.	
11.30 AM	WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.	
3.00 PM	WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.	
5.00 PM	ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.	
5.30 PM	IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.	
6.30 PM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis	
6.30 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.	
7.15 PM	IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.	
8.00 PM	PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.	
10.00 PM	DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	
10.15 PM	NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.	
10.30 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Marley, Crystal Falls.	
11.30 PM	PACIFIC EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.	

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
8.30 a. m., 12.30 a. m., 1.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.30 p. m., 4.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE—
NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD.

"AUGUST."

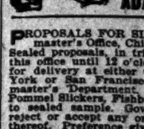
We save you money on furniture, rugs and curtains this month.

REVELL & CO.,
Cor. Adams and Wabash.

REVELL'S GAS FIXTURES

Estimates Furnished.

ADAMS & WABASH.



Revell's Desks

THE LARGEST DISPLAY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

ADAMS AND WABASH

PROPOSALS FOR SLICKERS. Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, August 27, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago, Boston, New York or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Department, of 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Pishbrand, or equal, conforming to sealed sample. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Particulars and blanks for proposals will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Slickers," and addressed to Colonel E. H. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Felt outing hats 1.95.

These hats were made in our own workrooms and have all the style characteristics of their higher priced neighbors. It's the event of the fall millinery season to secure such fashionable hats at the prices asked, but we had them made up to keep our trimmers busy during the dull season, and hence can afford to make concessions.

300 styles in new draped felt outing hats—beautifully trimmed in all the fashionable styles and color combinations—all the new light grays, castors, etc., included—worth much more than today's prices—at 3.75, 2.50, and 1.95

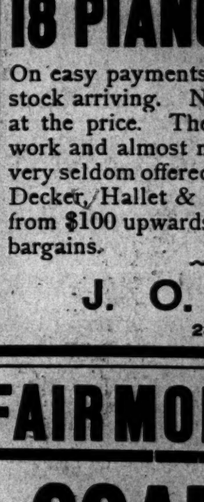
Knockabout hats, well made and serviceable, at 95c, 75c and 58c.

Fur felt fedoras in all the new colors and latest styles, at 98c.

Misses' and children's Tam O'Shanter hats, in red, navy, gray, white, and tan—extraordinarily good values—at 75c and 58c

20% discount on all shoes.

It's our annual August sale, and 20% is the saving you enjoy on any pair of shoes you care to select from our entire surplus stock. The wonderful bargain advantages embraced in this offer are doubly significant when our uniformly low prices are taken into consideration.



Discount will be deducted at the time of purchase.

No matter what the price has been, you will be able to buy these shoes today at a saving of twenty cents on every dollar. This means the best bargains in high quality shoes ever offered to the public. Shoes, oxfords, and slippers for women, misses, girls and boys—the most desirable shapes and styles—all at the phenomenal discount of 20%.

Burlington Route

To California Through Colorado

We publish a very interesting book about California and one about Colorado, beautifully illustrated. No charge—call and get them at the office.

A comfortable, interesting and inexpensive way of going to the Pacific Coast is to join one of our Personally Conducted parties which leave Chicago every Monday and Wednesday for Los Angeles, by way of Denver and Salt Lake City. All the magnificent Colorado mountain scenery is passed by daylight. Ask for particulars.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Central 3117.

A GREAT OFFER.

18 PIANOS..$125 EACH

On easy payments to make room for our new fall stock arriving. No such pianos ever offered before at the price. They are in a fine variety of case-work and almost new. This is a rare opportunity very seldom offered. Steinway, Chickering, Knabe, Decker, Hallet & Davis and other standard makes from $100 upwards. Call early to get one of these bargains.

J. O. TWICHELL,
231 WABASH-AV.

FAIRMONT COAL

From the Mountains of West Virginia.

Not "just as good" as some other coal, but *the standard* steam fuel.

Also best for manufacture of gas and for domestic use.

Fairmont Coal Company,

Old Colony Building, - Chicago.

YARDS—
15th and Loomis-sts.,
13th and Lumber-sts.
71-st. and Madison-av.

Telephones, Harrison 183-189.

Fairmont Crushed Coke—Better and cheaper than hard coal.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS

How To be Young

and beautiful with little time and expense is told in our booklet, which also tells all about the uses of

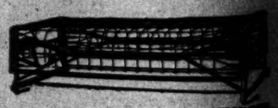
Woodbury's Facial Soap

Woodbury's Facial Cream and other toilet articles. It contains instructions, with illustrations, for massage, manicuring, bathing, etc., etc.

Woodbury's Facial Cream saves chapped hands and hands.

This booklet will be sent free with a sample cake of soap and tube of cream for a 5c stamp.

Andrew Jergens & Co., Sole Agts., Dept. 30 Cincinnati, O.



COOL BEDS FOR HOT WEATHER.

EASILY MOVED AROUND THE HOUSE TO CATCH THE BREEZE.

Sanitary Steel Davenports, $7.40; Steel Couches, $6.40; fully guaranteed; make full size beds; comfortable; cheap; send for booklet; mail orders filled; all kinds of good furniture sold at factory prices.

Storey Furniture Co., Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 11 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the purchase of bacon, issue, dry salt cure, in crates, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., August 23, 1901, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Articles of domestic production or manufacture will be preferred to those of foreign origin, cost and quality being equal. Specifications as to quantity required, time and place of delivery, blank proposals and further information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores to be opened August 23, 1901," and addressed to W. H. HART, Chief Commissary, Purchasing Commissary.